

## AMBITION OF BANDIT IS PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR IN THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO

### With Soldiers Behind Him Villa Holds to Power Secured by Northern Victories and Will Not Be Submissive to General Carranza as Leader

Chihuahua, March 14.—"Villa, the one-time bandit, will be the next president of Mexico. That is his ambition, and despite all reports to the contrary, it will remain his ambition until he either is dead or president."

This declaration was made to-day by a friend so close to Villa as to give authority to the assertion. It was prompted by reports that the coming to Chihuahua of General Venustiano Carranza, who is recognized as civil head of the revolution, was to bring about conditions more satisfactory to foreign governments and to place in the seat of authority better advisers than General Villa appears to have handling the complications growing out of the killing of William S. Benson, a British subject.

Carranza is on his way overland from Sonora. A magnificent marble building has been prepared as the official residence of the capital, in which he will perfect the details of government. But it was stated emphatically that the coming of Carranza is not to lessen in any way the power now wielded by Villa, who for months has been a dictator.

"General Villa will remain supreme commander throughout the progress of the revolution," said one of his advisers.

"His succession of victories against the federal army, his driving the Huerta soldiers from the north of Mexico while Carranza remained in comparative obscurity on the Pacific coast have so exalted him in the minds of his soldiers as to make his subordination to anyone improbable.

"General Villa could not afford to go south at the head of his troops in the attack on Torreón before he had satisfied himself that his going will not result in the loss of any of his power."

In the absence of any indication that General Villa intended to move southward immediately, this city, the largest in rebel territory, apparently has resigned itself to an indefinite state of revolution. Outwardly conditions are almost normal, but the bugle calls, the silent disappearance of "suspects," the reports of executions and the general knowledge that many people for months have been hiding in basements of buildings, form another aspect of life here which is little mentioned. The man on the hill, General Villa, who resides on an estate a few blocks from the United States consulate, is the one individual who can pronounce life or death for any of those who stroll in the plaza or hide in the basements.

In his marble home not far from the

plaza, but held as a prisoner, is Luis Terrazas, Jr., son of one of the richest families in Mexico under the Diaz regime. As he paces up and down the tiled floor of his patio, not knowing what moment he may be called to face the firing squad, Terrazas can hear the cathedral bells and at night the military band. When seen to-day the prisoner appeared to be utterly hopeless of his release. He has been confined here ever since General Villa's army entered the city last December.

When told his father, who is now a refugee in El Paso, was making every effort to procure his release, the prisoner merely shook his head. More than once since his detention he has been subjected to tortures to reveal places where Terrazas' money was supposed to be hidden.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—General Carranza has consented to allow American consuls to look after the interests of foreigners in parts of Mexico under control of the constitutionalists where their own governments have no consular representatives.

Where there are such representatives, he suggests that even where their governments have recognized Huerta, these consuls may communicate unofficially with him without involving their governments. Also, he suggests his willingness to listen to and heed any applications made to him directly by the friends and relatives of foreigners whose lives or property may be threatened or make investigations of every case and to punish any of his followers who may be culpable.

This is the substance of a telegraphic report made to Secretary Bryan to-day by American Consul Simpkins, at Nogales. Copies of the communication have been furnished to the various diplomatic representatives in Washington by Secretary Bryan, without comment.

El Paso, Texas, March 14.—Harris Walthall, of counsel representing the Huerta government in the habeas corpus proceedings to obtain the release of the 5,000 Mexican prisoners held at Fort Bliss, said to-day that if the case is successful this city need not fear that it will have to care for a horde of penniless guests.

"The Mexican government is prepared to remove the prisoners to any federal port of entry designated by the United States the moment they are released," said Walthall. He added that the case would be heard by Judge Meek in the federal court at Dallas.

## SLIT SKIRT BARRED BY KING OF BELGIUM



Guest at Court Ball Conducted  
From Theatre on Suggestion  
of King Albert.

Brussels, March 14.—At the court ball last night the observing eye of King Albert saw a woman entering the theatre with a slit skirt. The king whispered something to the court marshal, who immediately offered the woman his arm and led her out of the room. At the door of the ballroom, the marshal, bowing to the woman, said: "His majesty noticed that you had torn your dress up one side and requested me to escort you to your carriage so that you might return home and have the damage repaired."

## PREFERENCE IS GIVEN TO AMERICAN COMPANY

### Canadian Northern Railway Contract for Goods Goes to Firm at Chicago

Vancouver, March 15.—Despite the fact that the C. N. R. company entered into an agreement with the provincial government under the act of 1910, stipulating that all things being equal so far as price and quality were concerned, they would give a preference to local manufacturers goods, one of their first acts in making preparations for the opening up of their coast section is to award a contract for the supply of material for the water tower at Port Mann to the Chicago Bridge Company.

This clause was made a condition precedent to the signing of the agreement, and is identical to the similar with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company, that is, that where it was at all possible and where conditions warranted it, British Columbia manufacturers should be used in the construction of their works on this coast. By giving the contract to the Chicago concern, the railway company is honoring that agreement more in the breach than in the observance. That many local companies had made a strong effort to secure the work and thus give employment to many men in the district, is admitted by even the railway officials, for, three months ago, one firm, that of Messrs. Coghlan & Sons, communicated with T. G. Holt, the C. N. R. representative, pointing out that in view of conditions that obtained then, it would be the means of providing work for a large number if this contract were awarded to a local company.

## TREASURE HUNTERS GO AFTER LOUISIANA GOLD

### Novelist and Friend to Search Swamps From Dead Man's Map.

New Orleans, La., March 14.—Hunt for the treasure which the pirate Jean Lafitte is supposed to have buried in the swampy wilds of Louisiana at some time during his successful operations on the gulf coast has been renewed, and this time by two parties of gold-seekers. Charles Tenney Jackson, a novelist, and Frederick W. McKenzie, a magazine editor form one party which left here yesterday for the swamps.

A story accredited to Jackson is that in 1911 he met in Louisiana an old moss picker to whom he became greatly attached. Just before the old man died he is reported to have given Jackson a rude map showing the location of the treasure. With this map Jackson and McKenzie say they will try to find the hidden gold.

A party of New Orleans men left here early this week after saying they expected to find the treasure, using a mysteriously-obtained map as a guide. Louisiana historians generally agree that Jean Lafitte doubtless buried a great deal of gold somewhere in the swamps, but none of it was ever found in searches made from time to time.

## OLDEST ELK IS DEAD.

Owosso, Mich., March 14.—Daniel O'Connell, 109, known during the last few years as the oldest living member of the Elks, died at his home here to-day.

## SEWARD MAKES READY FOR ALASKA ROAD LANE CONFERS WITH CANADIAN PREMIERS

### United States Interior Secretary Believes Railway Will Ex- tend Through British Columbia to Join Alaska With United States Lines

Seward, Alaska, March 14.—Officials of the Alaska Northern railroad yesterday morning began the work of putting their wharf in first-class condition in anticipation of the coming of material for the Alaska railroad. Because of the report of the Alaska railroad commission, which made a trip through the territory in 1912, it is regarded as certain that the work toward the interior will start from here. Real estate prices are beginning to climb and it is next to impossible to obtain leases or options on property within the city limits.

The feeling is decidedly optimistic and business is brisker than it has been for months.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—Secretary Lane, of the department of the interior, believes the scenic beauties of the west and of Alaska comprise a resource which will attract the attention of the world within the next few years. He believes in the ultimate development of Alaska. There will be a railroad that will stretch from the waters of the Tanana and the Yukon through British Columbia to the United States, so that it will be possible to take a train on the Atlantic coast, and after days and nights of travelling through a country of wonderful scenic grandeur land one in the heart of the northland.

Secretary Lane was interested in a statement made recently by Premier McBride, of British Columbia, that the time had come for co-operation between Canada and the United States for the building of a through line to the north.

In speaking of this matter, Secretary Lane said: "In conference with the committees of the senate and house I have urged the feasibility of such a railroad, and I believe that the Canadian government is ready to co-operate with us."

"I have talked with and have corresponded with Premier McBride concerning this matter, and have also had a satisfactory conference with Premier Borden, of the Dominion government. I believe it is possible for us to build to the Alaskan boundary to meet the Canadian road by the time our neighbors are able to come to us."

## HUNDRED EACH MONTH KILLED ON RAILWAYS

### United Kingdom Report Gives 2,213 Injured During Ninety Days in 1913.

London, March 14.—During the three months ended September 30, 1913, according to a board of trade return, 304 persons were killed and 2,213 persons injured on railways in the United Kingdom in the course of public traffic.

Twenty passengers were killed from accidents to trains or permanent way and injured numbers 145; 34 passengers were killed and 641 injured from other accidents. Of servants of companies and contractors four were killed and 29 injured by accidents to trains or permanent way, and 103 were killed and 1,317 injured by accidents from other causes.

Fifteen persons were killed and 13 injured while passing over level crossings, 113 trespassers (including suicides) were killed and 35 injured, and 10 other persons not coming within these categories were killed and 41 injured.

In addition, 24 persons were killed and 5,899 were injured on railway companies' premises by accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways was not concerned.

## CHAMBERLAIN WANTS SILENT AMBASSADOR

### Oregon Senator Suggests Recall of Page From Official Post in London.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—"Some means ought to be found by the powers that be to seal the lips of the ambassador to Great Britain or else, in justice to the American people, he ought to be recalled and that as promptly as possible," declared Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, in a formal statement to-day after reading cabled accounts of Ambassador Page's address before the associated chambers of commerce in London Wednesday night.

"This is the second time in less than a year that Ambassador Page has been guilty of the impropriety of placing the American people in a false light before the British public," said Senator Chamberlain.

"Further reports of Ambassador Page's London speech do not differ at all from the first report as to the matters concerning which I complained. It reflects the American view only in one particular, and that is we rejoice in the prosperity of the British empire."

## CHINESE SMUGGLERS ACTIVE ALONG BORDER

### Organized Gang Working Opium Traffic Disclosed by Man Arrested.

Duluth, Minn., March 14.—An organized gang of Chinese opium smugglers are menacing border cities, according to immigration authorities in Duluth, who were warned to-day to keep constant watch for them. The arrest of a Chinese at International Falls, and his subsequent questioning by authorities revealed the existence of the conspirators, it is said. He will start for San Francisco to-morrow for deportation.

It is the plan of the gang, as outlined by the prisoner, to go to a point near Port Frances, and then ferry Chinese immigrants across the river at night. Cities all along the border have been notified to watch for the approach of Orientals, and to look for opium.

## TREACHERY REVEALS FACTS ABOUT CRIME

### Bandits Who Shot Montreal Constables Warned by One Who Hoodwinks Police

Montreal, March 14.—Treacherly has been the means of bringing out what are probably the approximately true details of the shooting of the two Montreal policemen by a quartette of cornered bandits in a lonely suburb early Wednesday morning. Hector Focault, who was arrested by mistake for his brother Arthur, the driver of the sleigh which figured in the shooting, told a circumstantial story to the police to clear himself and implicated Arthur.

The latter, on arrest, informed on another brother, Alphonse, who was in the sleigh and took part in the firing on the policemen. It was Arthur Focault who consented to accompany the police to the hiding place in the northeast limits of the city. Alphonse and his two accomplices, Joseph Beauchamp and Ismael Bureaut, were in a house.

He told the officers to wait while he saw if the gang was in the shack near where the second revolver battle afterwards took place. It is supposed that he warned them, for they got a three-minute start on the police and covering their retreat by a running fire, the three gunmen slipped away under the noses of the police for the second time. According to Arthur Focault, Bureaut is the man who fired the shot which killed one of the constables, firing from the sleigh when it was held up by the three policemen. Nearly forty officers are scouring the city for the gunmen, and orders from headquarters are shoot them if any sign of resistance is shown.

## LABOR ARMY APPEALS TO PRESIDENT WILSON

### Seven Hundred Unemployed in Yolo County Subject of Sheriff's Conference.

Sacramento, Cal., March 14.—A conference of thirteen sheriffs of surrounding counties is to be held to-day to devise means of getting the "army" of 700 unemployed out of Yolo county and dispersing the men without using force. The "army" dispatched to-day to President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, a letter outlining their grievances. The letter complained of the alleged brutality shown in routing the army from Sacramento last Monday and stated that proof of the death of at least one of the unemployed could be furnished.

## MORE WARSHIPS FOR MEDITERRANEAN SEA

London, March 14.—In naval circles here it is considered that the appointment of Rear-Admiral Moore to the command of the second battle cruiser squadron independently of Admiral Sir Henry Jackson means that the naval arrangements in the Mediterranean are to undergo another important change. It is taken to imply that the fleet is to be reinforced by a battle squadron. This had been expected for the spring of 1915, but Admiral Moore's appointment means that the Admiralty intends reinforcing the Mediterranean fleet sooner.

The fleet leaves here on May 2 for a three weeks' cruise to Italian ports.

## HATCHETS AND HAMMERS IN HANDS OF MILITANTS BREAK McKENNA'S GLASS

### Police Caught off Guard at Home Secretary's Office—Women Sentenced to Jail at Hard Labor—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst Released From Custody

## RELEASED ONCE MORE



MRS. PANKHURST

## SECOND WHITE HOUSE ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

### Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson to Wed William G. McAdoo Prob- ably in June.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—Formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president and Mrs. Wilson, to William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, was made last night and relieved the suspense Washington officials and society circles had been under for some days.

Prospects for another White House wedding had been the all-absorbing topic of conversation in social circles here and formal announcement was awaited with keen interest. Rumors of the engagement had been current ever since the secretary was a dinner guest at the White House just before the marriage of Miss Jessie Wilson to Francis B. Sayre. No confirmation nor denial was given of the rumors, and in society circles persisted with more or less frequency until the president and Mrs. Wilson made the formal announcement of the engagement from the White House last night.

The high position occupied by Mr. McAdoo lends additional interest to the engagement. With all doubts as to the engagement removed, gossip in society circles naturally turned to the probable date of the next White House wedding. Washington expects it to occur in June, but the date has not been announced.

## HUNDRED THOUSAND PAY RESPECTS TO INVENTOR

### Machinery in Westinghouse Factories Idle in America and Europe During Funeral.

New York, March 14.—One hundred thousand men and women dropped their tasks to-day as a tribute to George Westinghouse, whose genius gave them their means of livelihood. The inventor of the airbrake was buried here to-day while machinery stood idle in a dozen factories in America and in Europe. Twenty-five thousand Westinghouse employees laid aside their tools in Pittsburgh alone.

The funeral was from Fifth avenue Presbyterian church with burial in Woodlawn cemetery.

The service was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Jewett, pastor of the church, and by the Rev. S. J. Fisher, of Pittsburgh, whose friendship with the inventor dated from the time when they were poor boys rooming together in a Pittsburgh boarding house.

## RUSSIAN GRAND DUCHESS CHARGED WITH DESERTION

Stockholm, Sweden, March 14.—The Grand Duchess Pavlovna of Russia, wife of Prince William of Sweden, second son of King Gustave V., was summoned to-day, through the Swedish legation in St. Petersburg, to appear in the court of assizes at Stockholm, to answer to a charge of having deserted her husband. Divorce proceedings have been in progress for some time.

London, March 14.—A detachment of six militant suffragettes, armed with hatchets and hammers, smashed every pane of glass on the ground floor of the residence of Reginald McKenna, home secretary, in Smith square, Westminster, to-day.

The women arrived in the square in an automobile and took by surprise the policemen who kept continual guard over the homes of the state ministers. All of those who took part in the attack were arrested.

The six women gave false names. They were arraigned at Westminster police court, and each sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor.

The policemen who had been on guard at Mr. McKenna's residence, testified that the women crept stealthily in Indian file along the side of the wall and then made a rush for the windows. One of the prisoners who gave the name "Boadicea," said in court: "I wouldn't have given much for him—Mr. McKenna—if he had got inside."

Another of the women said: "It is a lucky thing for you we did not shoot."

## LEADER FREE ONCE MORE.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, was released again from Holloway jail to-day. She had started a "hunger and thirst strike" immediately after her arrest on Sunday last at Glasgow, and was weak and exhausted.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst also was liberated from Holloway jail to-day. She had been in prison since March 5, when she was arrested in Trafalgar Square, while proceeding to a suffragette demonstration.

Fire Near Birmingham. Birmingham, Eng., March 14.—A militant suffragette arson squad set a torch to the tennis club house and grandstand at the Olton club, five miles from this city early to-day. The building was burned to the ground.

London, March 14.—Valuable pictures in St. Paul's cathedral have been removed until the danger of attacks by suffragettes has passed. It was announced in government circles that no new steps would be taken to suppress suffragettes since the "cat and mouse" act was working so well that the militants were able to command the services of only seven women who were willing to commit outrages.

## HEAVY DAMAGES FROM CANADIAN NORTHERN

### Jury at Winnipeg Awards Arthur Houghton \$37,000 for Injuries Received.

Winnipeg, March 14.—Arthur Houghton was yesterday given a verdict of \$37,000 against the C. N. R. for injuries received in a wreck on the company's lines. Houghton was travelling on the C. N. R. when the car in which he was seated left the track. Houghton received organic injuries and entered suit against the company. The jury at the civil assizes to-day fixed the damages at \$37,000, which is said to be the largest sum ever given in Manitoba for injuries to persons.

## ATTENTION OF ROBBERS CONFINED TO PAYROLL

### Safe Blowers at Chicago Toss Aside \$40,000 in Orders and Are Con- tent With Cash.

Chicago, March 14.—Five armed robbers broke into the mail order branch of the Hartman Furniture Company at 3914 Wentworth avenue, to-day, blew open the office safe, tossed out its contents, threw aside valuable securities, discarded \$40,000 in money orders and escaped with \$15,000, the weekly payroll of the company.

The men worked with machine-like precision. A basement window furnished them ingress. One remained outside and the other four, attacked, bound and gagged a watchman. A second employee of the furniture company was surprised on the second floor and was bound, gagged and led to the basement.

Proceeding through the building the thieves waylaid a third watchman and carried him to the basement. Then they attacked the safe in the office on the second floor. The door was blown off with nitro-glycerine.

## MONUMENT TO DE LESSEPS.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—A monument to Ferdinand de Lesseps to be erected on the Panama Canal zone, on a site to be selected by Col. Goethals, was proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Senator John Sharp Williams. The bill would appropriate \$150,000.

## RESIDENT OF DUNCAN DIES FROM ACCIDENT

### William Dingwall, Road Foreman, Thrown From Rig When Horse Takes Fright.

Duncan, March 14.—William Dingwall, road foreman of the municipality of North Cowichan, died yesterday afternoon at the Duncan hospital, from the effects of an accident the previous day. He was driving a young horse in the city, near the railway track, when the animal became restive at a passing train, and threw him out of the rig, over the horse's head. He fell on his head and shoulders.

The coroner, Dr. Stevens, held an inquiry this afternoon.

Deceased was 55 years of age, a native of Dingwall, Scotland, and came to Canada in childhood. He farmed subsequently at Qu'Appelle, and when the Canadian Pacific railway was under construction, he was engaged in contracting. Later he came to Duncan and has been engaged in road work for intervals in the last 20 years. He was unmarried.

## LARGEST EXPOSITION BUILDING COMPLETED

San Francisco, March 14.—Excepting a few pieces of sculpture yet to set in their niches, the palace of machinery of the Panama-Pacific exposition was pronounced completed to-day and the first exhibit will be installed April 1.

The building is not only the largest in the exposition but the largest wooden structure ever built. It is 968 feet long, 368 wide and 128 feet high, and cost \$659,656, plaster and staff maskwood.

## GERMAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Koenigsberg, Germany, March 14.—The German aviator, Lieut. de Lesseur, of the 175th West Prussian Infantry regiment, was killed instantly here to-day while attempting to make a landing. His aeroplane tipped over near the ground and he was crushed beneath the motor.

## RAILWAYMEN'S CLAIMS CONSIDERED LATER ON

### Increase Sought in Wage Scale Equal to Thirty Cents Per Day.

Montreal, Que., March 14.—As a result of the negotiations that have been conducted during the past few days between representatives of the maintenance-of-way employees engaged on the Canadian Pacific railway, and D. McNicoll, vice-president of the company, a threatened strike has been averted. James Stokes, of Calgary, was one of a delegation of five authorized by the organization to demand on behalf of section men from coast to coast an increase in wages equivalent to about 30 cents per day.

In an interview with A. R. Lowe, of Detroit, the international president of the organization and leader of the delegation to-day it is learned that as a result of the conferences it was mutually agreed to accept that part of the recent award which recommended that the body should withdraw their claims for the present. Mr. McNicoll agreed to meet the delegation at any time on or before May 1 that they may deem expedient from improved conditions of trade and further consider the claims made on behalf of the men.

## FIRE DRIVES TEACHER TO 46 DEGREES BELOW

Candle City, Alaska, March 14.—When the public school building here was destroyed by fire Thursday night, during one of the most acute cold spells of the winter, Miss Orr, the teacher and two children had a narrow escape from death. When the neighbors were aroused and had come out doors they found Miss Orr and the children standing near the ruins in their night clothes. They were taken to the hospital suffering from frost-bites.

The thermometers registered 46 degrees below zero.



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12-ounce can.....35¢  
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4 pounds for.....\$1.00  
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## VANCOUVER DEVELOPS TALENTED MUSICIAN

George Ball, Aged 16, Has Had  
Brilliant Career in London  
Musical Studies

Vancouver, March 14.—In the piano competition for a three-years' scholarship at the Royal College of Music, at Kensington, held a short time ago, George Ball, son of George Ball, 555 Hornby street, of this city, obtained the scholarship. The competition was open to all musical colleges, as well as private scholars.

Three years ago the boy won the exhibition scholarship, entitling him to four years free tuition, while at the age of 16 he obtained the highest marks in the United Kingdom for the letters L. B. C. O., and won the Lord Pontifical prize.

At 13 years of age he won the first prize at the annual college examination, and was first in the open contest held yearly at Alexandra palace, London, and won the first prize the three years preceding this. He is now appointed to give regular organ recitals at colleges in London, and at Queen's hall and Alexandra palace.

Mrs. Ball, who is accompanying him to London, has received many congratulations. Sir Edward Parry, when announcing the decision at the Royal College concert, said: "We are very glad to have such a scholar."

His age is 16 years and 3 months.

### TEN PASSENGERS KILLED.

Tehora, N. S. W., March 14.—Ten passengers were killed and fifteen injured in a collision to-day between a mail train and freight locomotive at Exeter station near Mossvale. The accident occurred in a dense fog.

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## TO DISCUSS ISLANDS OF SPITZENBERGEN

Discovery of Coal Attracts Attention; Lawlessness Will Be Stopped

Christiania, March 14.—The Arctic islands of Spitzbergen, uninhabited, almost unexplored, the resort of whalers and walrus hunters, and the only place within the Arctic circle visited by tourists, are this summer to engage the attention of the powers in an effort officially to declare them neutral and provide for their policing during the summer months, when lawlessness on the part of the crews of visiting whalers and seal hunters has been increasing.

No power ever has made a serious claim to Spitzbergen, the mountainous islands north of Norway and northeast of Greenland having been regarded as almost valueless. But the discovery of coal, which is being worked principally by American capital, has completely changed the outlook.

Two international conferences will be held before July. Early in June representatives of Russia, Sweden and Norway will meet at Christiania to draw up proposals to be submitted to the general conference to be held two weeks later.

Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Denmark and the United States will be represented in the general conference, the United States having been invited because of the coal interests of American citizens there. These mines are located on Advent Bay, and have been worked in summer since 1905. Some of the miners occasionally spend the winter in their quarters, and are completely shut off from the outer world for about eight months.

British participation is justified on sealing operations also, while Germans are interested as owners of an important meteorological station there.

If the memorandum submitted by the Norwegian government is confirmed by the conference, Spitzbergen will be declared neutral territory open to all nations, but under the control of three northern powers. The administration would be in the hands of a commission of three members—a Russian, a Swedish and a Norwegian—the expenses of government being met by land taxes and other arrangements for revenue, subject to the assent of the signatory powers. It is proposed that this international convention shall be renewable every 18 years.

Spitzbergen is 625 miles from the North Pole. It was from one of these islands that two unsuccessful attempts have been made to reach the pole by balloon. The Swedish engineer, S. A. Andree, assayed the trip in 1897, but was never heard from after he left the island. Walter W. Wellman, an American, tried the same thing ten years later, but never got far away from the base.

## PLUMAGE BILL PETITION HAS MANY SIGNATURES

Australian Opinion Strong Behind Action to Stop Slaughter of Birds.

London, March 4.—A petition in favor of the Plumage bill to be presented to the House of Commons has been signed by 21,555 persons who visited the Bird court of the exhibition of Australian manufacturers last fall. So strong is Australian opinion in favor of the bill that it is stated in official circles that had the petition been circulated publicly it would undoubtedly have been signed by ninety-five per cent. of the population.

This intense feeling is due, apart from humanitarian reasons, to the conviction that systematic slaughter of birds for the plumage market is having a most detrimental effect upon agriculture. Public opinion is also increased by the fact that prohibited skins and feathers are smuggled out of the country in spite of the vigilance of the authorities, and it is recognized that only the closure of the home markets can effectually put an end to the traffic.

## SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF NANAIMO PLEAS

Duncan, B. C., March 13.—An entertainment given by the Nanaimo symphony orchestra of 30 pieces drew a good crowd to the Duncan opera house on Thursday evening. H. A. Harvey conducted and the orchestra was assisted by Miss Jean Patterson (soprano), Miss Lillian Chiswell, mezzo, soprano, Messrs. Cunningham and R. S. Whitney, elocutionists and E. F. Beech and Miss B. Wilcox gave the prison scene from the "Hunchback of Notre Dame." Miss Grace Morgan was accompanist during the evening. The orchestral part of the programme included selections from Verdi, Herold, Donizetti, Wagner. As an encore "The Turkish Patrol" was probably the most enjoyed selection of the evening. Vocal selections from "The Sunshine Girl" and "The Yankee Girl" were greatly enjoyed.

After the performance and supper the members of the orchestra returned to Nanaimo by special train.

## CHANGE MADE IN BILL ON CANADIAN FISHERIES

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The administration bill to give effect to the provisions of the treaty of 1908 with Great Britain, regarding fisheries on the Canadian border, was reported to-day to the house by the foreign affairs committee after it had been amended by suspending the regulation to prohibit trap nets. One result of the change may be the return of the entire treaty to the contracting powers.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

## WOULD HAVE ELECTION DAY DECLARED HOLIDAY

Amendments to Act Considered by Committee; Deposit Question Raised

Ottawa, March 14.—J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, appeared yesterday before the special committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the amendment of the Elections act. Mr. Watters asked that election day should be made a general holiday, and that voting should be made compulsory. The chairman (Hon. C. H. Doherty) said: "Do you mean that a man should be compelled to vote or compelled to go to the poll?"

"I realize that you cannot make a man vote. But he ought to be compelled to go to the polls so that his name could be struck from the list of voters, and thus the risk of impersonation would be reduced," replied Mr. Watters.

A further plea made by Mr. Watters was against the putting up of an election deposit of \$200. The deposit was often a restriction on the candidature of workmen.

"But would not that give a tremendous weapon to unscrupulous people who might put up 100 candidates to destroy another man's chances?" he was asked.

To get over this objection Mr. Watters suggested that no candidate be permitted to run unless his papers were signed by 50 or 100 electors.

"Personally," said the chairman, "I would rather see some other test than the money test—make it, say, that the nomination paper should be signed by one per cent. of the voters. The present method means rather that a man is willing to bet \$200 that he is going to get one-half the votes of the winning candidate."

Mr. Northrup cited a case where a candidate, although he had not legally forfeited his deposit, was unable to recover it from the returning officer.

Mr. Watters expressed himself in favor of simplification of procedure in the case of a protested election, the railwayman's plea for extended facilities of voting, and votes for women.

"We may as well make ready for the franchise for women," Mr. Carvell declared. "It is coming."

On the conclusion of Mr. Watters' evidence the committee took up consideration of the deposit of \$200 required from a petitioner who entered protest against an election in the courts.

"I think it would be wise if some means could be devised," said the chairman, "whereby the petitioner in a protest shall be the real party protesting rather than a man of straw, as is the case in the majority of petitions now. The petitioner is often just a man who has been picked up by someone. There is somebody behind him who pays the \$200."

Discussing the qualification of a petitioner, members of the committee favored the view that his only qualification should be that his name appears on the voters' list, also that there should be a provision for the case of withdrawal of a protest.

The chairman further charged that a petitioner should be required to file particulars of his charges with his petition. "I do not think," the minister of justice said, "that a man should be allowed to bring in a protest and then have a long time in which to present particulars of the charges."

## EMPRESS CIRCUIT SALE NEGOTIATIONS PENDING

Beck and Loewe May Take Over Sullivan & Considine Interests.

Portland, Ore., March 14.—Division of the Sullivan & Considine territory between Martin Beck, who controls the Orpheum circuit, and Marcus Loewe, manager of a big line of popular-priced vaudeville and moving picture houses throughout the east, is the probable outcome of the visit of Beck and Loewe to the coast. Loewe, with a party of business associates from New York and Chicago has left for San Francisco after inspecting all the Sullivan-Considine property here. Loewe and his associates are negotiating for the 45 per cent. of Sullivan & Considine stock held by the Timothy D. Sullivan estate, and if this deal goes through the surplus thereof in the northwest held by Sullivan & Considine will be disposed of to Martin Beck, it is reported.

## NEW BUILDING WRECKED BY INFERNAL MACHINE

Oakland, Cal., March 14.—An infernal machine placed under a new building being constructed in this city wrecked the structure yesterday. The explosion shook the neighborhood, and threw the people into a panic.

Remnants of the bomb show it to have been operated by a time clock, and to have contained dynamite. No one was in the building at the time of the explosion.

## AMNESTY BILL REACHES PORTUGAL PARLIAMENT

Lisbon, Portugal, March 14.—The amnesty bill has been introduced in parliament after many postponements and repeated interviews between the premier and the chiefs of the various political groups. The amnesty includes all political offences, all prisoners, both the tried and untried, being placed at liberty, except those whom the government may consider to have been the chief instigators or leading members of conspiracies and rebellions. These will be banished from the country for a period not exceeding ten years. All amnestied prisoners must keep the government informed of their place of domicile.

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| Artistic Book Binding        | Miss Lang        | Tuesday  | " "          |
| Life Class                   | Miss Kempe       | Tuesday  | " "          |
| The Grammar of Design        | Miss L. M. Mills | Thursday | " "          |
| Metal Work and Jewelry, etc. | Miss O. Meadows  | Friday   | " "          |

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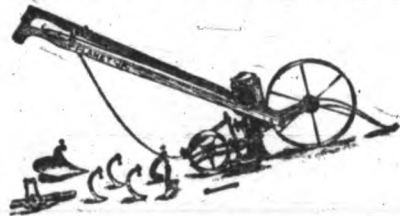
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**LAURIER WANTS N.T.R.****DISCUSSED ON TUESDAY**

Terminal Elevator Criticism; No Deal With Canadian Northern Yet

Ottawa, March 14.—At the opening of the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked yesterday if a day could be set for discussion of the report of the National Transcontinental railway, and suggested next Tuesday. Premier Borden said that he would consult with the acting minister of railways, and let him know later.

Estimates of the department of trade and commerce were then taken up and Hon. G. E. Foster gave considerable information regarding the terminal elevator at Fort William. He said its working had been almost perfect during the partial year that it had been in operation.

In connection with the vote for \$4,700,000 for the construction of elevators, the minister stated that this included a large part of the cost of the Saskatoon and Moose Jaw elevators, and some work on the Calgary elevator, as well as the commencement of the transfer elevator at Hudson's Bay, and the elevator at Hudson's Bay. The Calgary elevator would be ready for the crop of 1915.

Hon. G. E. Foster said legislation would be introduced shortly to give the grain commissioners more control of the grain elevators from Fort William to the coast. At present the government has not sufficient control of this portion of the grain trade. There were private elevators, railway elevators, government elevators and elevators controlled by the harbor commissioners. He had not heard of much malpractice, but it was desirable to give the government control and to establish a uniform system.

The discussion of items for the construction and operation of terminal and interior elevators occupied the whole afternoon, and \$5,000,000 was voted for the purpose. Mr. Foster stated that interior elevators were to be constructed at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary; a transfer elevator in British Columbia, and an elevator at Hudson's Bay. The Saskatoon and Moose Jaw elevators are to be ready this season, and that in Calgary for the crop of 1915. The other two will be later.

Hon. Frank Oliver criticized the government for not doing more in the direction of taking over terminal elevators. What had been done, he said, is not sufficient to give the government control. There was a suggestion, he said, that the government did not propose to carry out its promises of government ownership of all terminal elevators.

The following statement was issued by the prime minister: "Reports have appeared in the press that the C. N. R. has reached a definite understanding with the government, under which a proposal to grant a federal guarantee of bonds will be submitted to parliament. This report is entirely inaccurate and unfounded. No agreement or understanding of any kind has been arrived at."

Hon. J. D. Hazen has given notice of a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Vancouver harbor commissioners. The object of the bill is to make some minor changes in the act of last year which will overcome some difficulty experienced by the harbor board in administering its provisions.

A further resolution extending the time with reference to the Fenian Raid bounty is the subject of a notice by the minister. He will propose the payment at any time before December 31, 1915, of \$100 to every volunteer who is living on the date of the passing of an act based upon this resolution, who was regularly enlisted in and served with the militia called out for active service in the year 1865 by the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or in 1870 by the government of Canada, with the exception of certain battalions of rifle-men formed for service in the northwest, and also to provide that such grant may be paid to the widow or legal representative of every volunteer who is living on the first of April, 1912, and to whom no grant had previously been made under the authority of any act.

**PREMIER ASQUITH TO BE HEARD ON MONDAY**

Offer on Home Rule Will Not Be Withdrawn and No Concessions Added.

London, March 14.—Since Premier Asquith made his Ulster proposals on Monday and Sir Edward Carson countered with a demand for no time limit for the exclusion, the question has remained entirely in suspension. Next Monday, it is officially announced, Mr. Asquith will state the changes which his proposals require in the home rule bill. He will not withdraw his offer, nor will he add to it. There was another conference yesterday at 11 Downing street, between Lloyd George, the Irish secretary, Augustine Birrell, and Messrs. John Redmond, Devlin, O'Connor and Dillon. Subsequently Mr. Birrell conferred with Winston Churchill, Colonel Seely, secretary for war, and Sir John Simon, attorney-general at the Irish office.

**JEWELRY SALESMAN IS ROBBED OF VALUABLES**

Chicago, March 14.—Holdup men threw red pepper in the eyes of Daniel Kopeck, a New York jewelry salesman, and robbed him of a suitcase containing values at \$55,000, according to a story he told the police. The men had followed him from a jewelry store on the West Side, he said, and when he eluded them from a street car, forced him to accompany them to a lonely spot, where he said they had robbed him. The police were unable to verify Kopeck's story of former visits to jewelers.

**BERLIN HAS CAMPAIGN****AGAINST NIGHT LIFE**

Majority in Prussian Diet for Reform and Earlier Closing Hours

Berlin, March 14.—For years Berlin strove to become the greatest all-night city in the world. Now when it boasts that distinction there are widespread appeals for putting on the brakes. Out of the 413 members of the Prussian diet 370 have backed the assertion that the city is a den of vice, and have petitioned the minister of the interior. The forty members of the Progressive party in the diet have not joined in the petition, but their spokesman declared that in a general way it expressed their desires.

Baron Schenck zu Schweinsberg, speaking for the Conservatives, made a bitter attack upon conditions in Berlin. "Berlin by night" had become an advertising slogan, known throughout the world. As a matter of fact, Berlin by night was "the darkest spot in Prussia and in the German empire." Cabarets, dance halls and dangerous drinking places were destroying the youth, and when a move was made to reform, the cry went up that the police were threatening business. The baron also attacked the cinematograph as a factor in demoralization.

A Free Conservative representative, Herr Voster, seconded Baron zu Schweinsberg's statements. The city's night programme, he said, is made up as follows: From 8 to 11 o'clock, theatre; 11 to 1, wine restaurants or dance halls; 2 to 4, bars. The advocates of all-night revelry, he said, defended their attitude by declaring that Berlin is one of the world's great cities and must cater to visitors from abroad. They overlooked the fact that the public places in London close at midnight and on Paris boulevards at 1 o'clock.

"Who knows our night life knows what demoralization it causes among our youth," said the deputy. Representatives of the Clerical and National Liberal parties also attacked existing conditions. Dr. Schroeder, of the National Liberals, deplored the fact that these conditions were not confined to Berlin. The smaller cities, too, are becoming infected, he said.

No earnest defender of the night life of German cities in all its phases has as yet replied to the attacks in the diet, but one apologist has directed attention to a reason justifying later hours for restaurants and cafes in Germany than in other countries. This is the manner in which the working day is divided. The average business house suspends operations for from one and a half to two and a half hours at noon, when the big meal of the day is taken, and close only at 8. This forces the employees to work into the evening, and if they wish to visit theatre, moving picture show or concert, they must go directly from their place of business without pausing for supper. The after-theatre supper is not a luxury for them but a necessity, and they make up a big part of the crowd that fills the public eating and drinking places from 11 until 2 o'clock.

**CONTRABAND CHINESE CAUGHT AFTER FLIGHT**

Automobile Filled With Orientals Pursued by Motorcycle Man at San Pedro.

Los Angeles, March 14.—By overtaking a fast automobile and catching eighteen Chinese and two members of an alleged smuggling syndicate, a motorcycle policeman at the harbor frustrated early to-day a plot to run into the country a large party of Orientals under the cover of a revenue cutter and other government vessels at San Pedro. Four more contraband immigrants were caught after daylight, but ten Chinese and the smuggler launch which brought them from Lower California apparently escaped out to sea again.

John Wicklund, the policeman, saw the Chinese landed from the launch at Wilmington and gave chase when he saw some of them enter an automobile. He overtook the car in a mile-and-a-half race for the city, and arrested John Culver and Richard Freeman, alleged members of the smuggler syndicate, and Edward Mason, a chauffeur, who was expected to-day to reveal to federal immigration authorities further information concerning the operations of the band.

**HILL APPOINTED TO-DAY PRESIDENT OF RAILROAD**

St. Paul, Minn., March 14.—L. W. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railroad, will become president of the road at the close of to-day's business, after making the official announcement of his election has been issued by L. E. Katzenbach, secretary of the company.

In spite of this official announcement the rumor that there will be another change of presidents in the near future persists among railway officials, who say that Mr. Hill's appointment is only temporary and for the purpose of filling the position while a new executive is being sought among the capable railway men in the country.

**KOKOVTSOFF DECLINES TO ACCEPT HONORARIUM**

St. Petersburg, March 14.—An interesting story is being told here concerning the audience which M. Kokovtsov, the retiring prime minister, had with the emperor. The emperor, it is stated, offered M. Kokovtsov an honorarium of \$100,000 out of the state funds by way of paying a tribute to his services to the country. M. Kokovtsov, however, declined the offer, saying: "For 10 years I looked after the state treasury to the best of my ability, but not with the view of deriving personal benefit from it when I retired."

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Real English Nappa Gloves, made from soft, pliable skins in tan and brown; a glove for which we are noted. Special, per pair \$1.00

Charles Perrin's Real French Kid Gloves are perfect fitting Gloves with three plain Paris points, lovely soft skins and good wearing qualities. We import this glove in large quantities direct from Grenoble, France, and can thus assure you extra good value. Comes in black, white, brown, tan, greys, navy, etc., at, per pair \$1.00

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Ladies' Black Silkette Hose, made from best quality Egyptian cotton with a silk finish, double spliced heels and soles, and guaranteed fast dyes. A really reliable hose at 2 pairs for \$1.00, or, per pair 50¢

Ladies' Silk Lisle Hose, in lovely colors, a fine quality and well-made stockings, comes in grey, smoke, navy, purple, cardinal, King's blue, helio and old rose, pearl, bronze, pink, sky, tan, white and black; at, per pair \$50¢

Silk Lisle, with very fine wool cashmere sole. A most comfortable and healthy hose to wear. Per pair, only \$50¢

Fine Silk Lisle Hose in many standard brands, and reliable qualities, in black and white, at 35¢, 50¢, 60¢ and \$75¢

**Special Silk Hose Values**

"Queen Quality" Hose, fine black silk leg with superior lisle tops and soles. This is excellent value, and equal to many a higher-priced silk hose. Special, per pair \$75¢

"Holeproof" Silk Hose, about the best wearing silk hose in the world at the price; comes in black, white and colors, and is guaranteed holeproof for three months. Per pair \$1.00

No. 500 Pure Silk Hose is an extra fine silk stocking, with double spliced silk heel and lisle sole; has also an extra strong garter top; black, tan and white; excellent value. Pair \$1.25

Colored Silk Hose, a full range of fashionable shades; a very rich-looking and good wearing hose at, per pair \$1.50

Colored Italian Silk Hose in lovely colors, also a range of rich silk clock hose, very fashionable with styles of skirts now worn. Per pair \$2.25

Black Silk Hose in a dozen qualities, all reliable makes. Price, 75¢, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.25

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**Ladies' Writing Desk**

Just the thing for the home, nicely finished in golden or Early English oak. Large writing bed with enclosed pigeon holes for papers; drawer beneath. Cash price, only \$11.70

**SMITH & CHAMPION "THE BETTER VALUE STORE" 1420 DOUGLAS ST. NEAR CITY HALL****ITALIAN TROOPS KILL 263 ARABS AT SEUTINA**

Benghazi, Tripoli, March 14.—Severe fighting, in which the Italian troops killed 263 Arabs, took place on Wednesday in the neighborhood of the oasis of Seutina, according to dispatches brought here to-day by couriers from the interior.

An Italian column, composed chiefly of native levies, was attacked on the march by 2,000 Arabs and a sharp battle ensued.

The Italians lost two officers and 42 native soldiers killed and a number of officers and 100 native soldiers wounded.

There is only one perfect poem—the living universe—Basil de Selincourt.

**TWO MEN SENTENCED FOR MINING STOCK FRAUDS**

New York, March 14.—John J. Meyers and Archie L. Wisner were found guilty here yesterday of using the mails to defraud by the sale of mining stocks through A. L. Wisner & Co. Wisner was sentenced to serve six years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta; Meyers, a reputed millionaire, received a similar term and was fined \$10,000.

**FAMOUS GERMAN CHURCH GREAT TOWER COLLAPSES**

Dusseldorf, Germany, March 14.—The famous Thirteenth Century church of St. Quirinus, at Neuss, four miles from here, burst into flames early to-day. Six hours later the tower, the celebrated chimneys and organ had gone and the flames were still making headway in spite of the efforts of firemen from this city and from Cologne.

St. Quirinus was begun in the year 1209. The tower, which collapsed, was reconstructed in 1745.

Records of the North Atlantic passenger traffic during 1912 show that the White Star line, with a total of 18,581, carried the largest number of first-class passengers from Northern Europe to North America, and also take pride of place in the second class, of which denomination 6,991 passengers were carried. The White Star line also had the largest number—22,925—of third-class passengers from the United Kingdom to North America.





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Business Office...Phone 100  
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### WHAT ABOUT CANADA?

Australia and New Zealand are anxious to reach some understanding with the Imperial government relative to the question of naval defence in the Pacific. They seem to regard Canada as a negligible quantity. With Hon. George Foster's words of commendation of their national spirit and devotion ringing in their ears, they are unable to understand why the country which calls itself the "brightest jewel in the Imperial diadem" is unwilling to assume any responsibility for the protection of British interests in the ocean which washes thousands of miles of its coast-line. They have adopted permanent policies. Australia did so by virtue of an agreement entered into by the Dominions and the admiralty in 1905, which was influenced largely by the necessities of naval action in the Pacific. The object in view was the co-operation of Canadian and Australasian fleets with the British Chinese squadron for the protection of their common trade routes and interests in this ocean. Canada repudiated that agreement merely because the Nationalist allies of Mr. Borden objected to a Canadian navy, and the only evidence that exists to show that we ever contemplated a permanent policy is a high-salaried, numerous staff at Ottawa which costs the country \$2,500,000 a year.

What is Canada going to do about it? Must we depend upon Australia and New Zealand for the protection of our coast? Or are we to sink behind the Monroe Doctrine? The contribution of three ships stationed at Gibraltar to safeguard the Mediterranean trade route does not touch the situation. Five years have gone by since the Canadian government, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Foster, instructed in a resolution adopted by a unanimous parliament—a resolution Mr. Borden himself helped to frame—entered upon a policy in co-operation with the admiralty and her sister dominions. That policy was abandoned and there has not been even a whisper from the government as to what it proposes to adopt in its place. How long are Messrs. Bourassa, Paquette, Coderre, Blondin and Nantel going to run this country, anyway?

### GERMAN ARMY DUELS.

The German people are noted for their splendid mental poise and sound common sense, but we fear they must be lacking in some of the qualities possessed by their more progressive neighbors. If they are not, how are we to account for such a discussion as has just taken place in the parliament of the nation on the subject of duelling in the army? Leading military men defend the system on the ground that it is necessary for the maintenance of caste and honor amongst "officers and gentlemen." They admit that duelling is against the laws of God and man and that unfortunately the insulted, the injured and the innocent are just as liable, and possibly more liable, to be killed than the aggressor and offender. Which amounts to this: That under the "code of honor" which is essential to the maintenance of the military system and the caste of "officers and gentlemen" a bully and ruffian protected by his war paint may insult or injure a "brother officer" in his person or his family, then slay his victim, the honor of all concerned is vindicated and the civil law takes no cognizance of the murder. And the military brave even may go outside army environment to carry on his social peccadilloes and human butchery. In this way honor is vindicated and the stability of caste is assured. Could anything be more preposterous? No wonder Socialism, the only system of political and social reform known to Germany, is making headway in the empire. The so-called code of honor is not so convincingly burlesqued in France, where duels are frequently fought and honor vindicated by a pinprick in an opponent's forehead, as in Germany,

where the combatants are murderously serious in their barbarian humor. The standards of honor in the German army are mediaeval and a complete commentary on the false concepts upon which the military system in general is based.

### DID NOT TAKE IT SERIOUSLY.

The carnival of sanctimonious assumptions of innocence and horror which was anticipated in the House of Lords when Lord Selborne's motion on the shady side of titles distribution came up for discussion did not take place, according to reports of the debate in the British exchange. The father of the motion, with Lord Milner and one or two more peers, was stern enough in his denunciation of the practice of trading honors for campaign funds—with one eye on the government to which they were opposed—but others treated the subject with so much levity that Lord Selborne's attempt to manufacture political capital was a flat failure.

Everybody in touch with political life in the Old Country knows that no party trafficked more freely in honors than the one with which Lord Selborne is associated. The distinguished audience which listened to him contained a number of successful brewers who had been created peers by the Balfour administration in return for services to the faith. As a corollary, it might be mentioned that the titled house a few years later blocked the bill introduced by the Asquith government to reform the licensing system of the country. What an awful social shock it must be to the brewing magnate ennobled by the Balfour government in 1904 to be compelled to extend a welcome to a newspaper proprietor raised to the peerage by the Asquith administration in 1914!

It is a fact, however, that the circumstances surrounding the creation of peerages and the award of titles generally, dubious as they often are, are a vast improvement upon the practice of former generations. In the time of the Georges so questionable were the services which were rewarded with these honors that enlightened public men used to flee from them. Prime ministers have been known to wreak private and political vengeance and spite upon opponents by recommending that the monarch confer peerages upon them. The honor list was read in many quarters with as much fearful expectancy as suspects viewed the proclamation bulletins of the revolutionary tribunal of Paris in the days of the Terror.

Monarchs rewarded with peerages and other distinctions favorites who assisted them in burking the popular will, pandered to their dehaucheries, invented new forms of persecution, and generally made themselves disagreeable. There are not a few illustrious peers who shiver at the proximity of an ex-brewer whose ancestors were ennobled largely because of qualifications which unfitted them to associate with respectable people. So, after all, it is not surprising that the stately upper house at Westminster, whose sense of humor has not been eradicated by the rarer atmosphere in which it moves, did not take Lord Selborne's motion very seriously.

### THE BASIS OF IT.

"All matters in this country, whether of trade, finance or anything else that has to do with the life and progress of the country rest on wheat as the main foundation. Everything comes down to the question of the quantity of wheat, and the price of wheat, and how much of that price is secured by the grower of the wheat. The welfare of the whole Dominion depends mainly on the progress of development in these prairie provinces."—Manitoba Free Press.

There can be nothing more true than this. Every institution in Canada—government, banks, railroads and industrial enterprises of all kinds—watch with hopeful expectancy the harvest of the prairies. They base their policies and draft their budgets on the reports they receive. If the reports are favorable they relax their grip on the brakes, because they look for the circulation of many millions of dollars through the various channels of commercial life. Every speech from the throne devotes some attention to the harvest. Every bank president's annual report to the shareholders congratulates the country on a good crop or concedes with it on a poor one.

Behind the crop stands the producer, the farmer. Without him there would be no harvest, and the resultant millions would not go into circulation. But in order that the country should benefit from his industry its proceeds should be widely distributed. They should not be absorbed altogether in freight rates, customs duties and super-profits exacted from him for the implements he uses. These extortions rob him of his independence. He becomes merely a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for the banks from which he is compelled to borrow money or the manufacturers who take him upon his farm and crop to protect themselves in their exorbitant charges for machinery they can safely make because a high tariff wall prevents him

from buying it in a competitive market.

Last year was harvested the largest crop in the history of the Northwest. British Columbia entertained hopes over the prospect. Nevertheless it has not created a ripple in our rather sluggish economic situation. The proceeds have been swallowed up in interest and freight charges. The prairie provinces have become the closed preserve of privileged, buttressed interests concentrated in Toronto and Montreal, which control the banking, manufacturing and transportation concerns of the Dominion. A few years ago, as the grip of these interests began to tighten—lake and river freight rates doubled in five years—the producers saw an opportunity for relief in access to the enormous American market, which wanted their grain, and was prepared to pay a higher price for it than they could obtain anywhere else. But this outlet was blocked by an insincere "loyalty" yell from grasping interests, which seem to believe that the Almighty created the farmers of the west for the express purpose of fattening their dividends.

British Columbia cannot dissociate herself from the affairs of the three provinces east of the Rockies. They are her market. She expects to be the outlet some day for the export of much of her product. Up to recently the population of her cities has been increased by a fine class of people who, having been successful in farming, have been attracted by her superior climate. Every step which tends to improve the conditions of the vast area of production alongside us, therefore, enlarges our own prospects. Nevertheless for partisan purposes there are public men and newspapers in this province which stand shoulder to shoulder with those privileged interests of the east, whose exactions are handicapping indirectly our own development. How sublimely silly it is for them to advocate that we should stand in the way of our own advancement! In the words of the Manitoba Free Press, British Columbia's welfare—Victoria's welfare in common with it—depends mainly on the progress of development in the prairie provinces.

### CANADIAN COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

A correspondent of The Times writes for information regarding the organization and personnel of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, the financial arrangements of the company, its coal output, number of men employed, and the like. The only official information available to the public is contained in the Stock Exchange Year Book, published in London, from the latest edition of which (1913) to be had in the city we quote:

Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, was incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada in April, 1910, its object being to acquire the properties in British Columbia and in California of Hon. James Dunsmuir in any way relating to coal, coal-mining or fire-clay. These properties included the whole of the share capital of the Wellington Colliery Company, Limited, operating collieries on Vancouver Island, the entire share capital of Robert Dunsmuir Sons Company of San Francisco, and the mortgage existing on the property of the latter company. The company also owns about two thousand acres of timber land on Vancouver Island, on which iron ore has been located, and about five thousand acres on Dunsmuir Island.

The directors of the company at the time of the issue of the year book were Sir William Mackenzie, president; A. D. McRae, Vancouver, vice-president; Colonel A. D. Davidson, T. G. Holt, Sir Donald D. Mann, William Murray, E. J. Palmer, F. H. Philpotts, K.C., Sir Edmund B. Walker, C.V.O., E. R. Wood.

The authorized capital is \$15,000,000 in one hundred and fifty thousand shares, \$5,000,000 being in 7 per cent. cumulative preference and \$10,000,000 in common shares. All the preference shares were subscribed for and have been paid up, and all the common shares were issued and credited as fully paid. In May, 1910, an issue of \$2,654,890 of 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds of £20, £100 and £500 each was made through the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce at 95 per cent.

The bonds are limited to the amount issued, are secured by a specific first mortgage and trust deed on all the coal, timber, railways and other fixed properties, have interest payable on March 1 and September 1, and are to be repaid on September 1, 1950, at par, with the option to the company of repayment before that date, on six months' notice, at 105 per cent. and accrued interest. An annual sinking fund of ten cents per ton on all coal sold, with a minimum of £40,000 per annum, commencing in 1913, is to be utilized to redeem bonds at 105 per cent. by means of annual drawings in September or October, or by purchase in the market below that price. The company has also reserved the right to accelerate the sinking fund. All payments on the bonds are made in London by the issuing banks, in Toronto at the fixed exchange of \$4.86 2/3 to £1 in Amsterdam, Antwerp and Geneva.

At June 30, 1911, there were also against the company special loans for \$1,217,988. For the period from June 17, 1910, to June 30, 1911, there was a net profit from the sale of coal and other revenues, after providing for fixed charges, including land interest, of \$128,358, out of which the preference dividend was paid, leaving \$62,990 to be carried forward. The bonds are quoted in the official list, the latest price at the time of publication of the year book being 87.

On the point of the output of the

### Washed Nut Coal Reduced

We are now able to offer our high-grade

### Washed Nut Coal

**\$5.50 Per Ton**

This is the same kind of fuel that you have been paying \$5.75 and \$6.00 for all winter long.

### Kirk & Co.

1212 Broad Street,  
Opposite Coliseum.  
Esquimalt Road  
Phones 212 and 139

mines and the number of men employed the last report of the provincial mines department contains the statistics for the year 1912. During the latter part of which the present labor troubles started. In that year, from the Extension colliery, near Ladysmith, and the Union colliery, at Comox, there was a total output of 741,589 tons, and according to the report the output of the previous year exceeded this by some 150,000 tons, the difference being attributed to the strike.

There is stated to have been sold for consumption in Canada 426,493 tons, for export to the United States 102,819 tons and for export to other countries 15,311 tons. There was also sold for consumption in Canada 4,264 tons of coke. The amount lost in washing was 164,854 tons and with what was used at the mines the total of coal mined that did not reach the consumer was 219,028 tons.

At the end of 1912 there were 1,541 men employed underground and 538 above ground, or 2,079 in all. Among these there were 580 white miners; 319 white miners' helpers, 85 Chinese miners and 331 laborers and 55 Japanese miners and 62 laborers. Of the Orientals 210 were employed above ground and the others below.

The price paid to Hon. James Dunsmuir for the property was \$11,000,000.

It is curious that the Borden government does not propose to take action on the report of Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton relative to the National Transcontinental railway. The Prime Minister has been challenged to appoint a parliamentary committee or Royal Commission to investigate the charges. If \$40,000,000 has been wasted it is his duty to institute an inquiry and fix the responsibility. Yet we are told by journals close to the administration that no further action will be taken. The truth is the government is afraid to have a parliamentary inquiry, because it would disclose that not only is the report for which the country paid a former C. P. R. engineer and a bitter Tory partisan a fortune to prepare a political document pure and simple, but that behind it lurks a sinister motive affecting the railroad situation in this Dominion. Freight rates must be kept up at all hazards.

The morning paper, we are sure, thinks Sir Richard is unduly pessimistic when he bids us wait another three years for the long-promised seven hundred miles of completed railway on this island. Why, we are going to have 630 miles in the immediate future, some kind fairy waving into existence 253 miles for the Canadian Northern Pacific. What about that first-class modern passenger ferry from English Bluff? Is our contemporary aware that Sir William Mackenzie, after obtaining additional assistance from this province, has publicly stated at Ottawa that unless the Dominion government comes to his aid again the company will be unable to complete its system at all? We sometimes wonder if the morning paper really believes all the rubbish it publishes on this subject.

Is it not about time, the Attorney-General's police force captured somebody? The thugs and black-legs who have been operating in this province for the last few years are playing "hide-and-seek" with them. For this condition of affairs the Attorney-General is more responsible than his subordinates because his uncontrollable desire to run everything has reduced his department to inefficiency. If Mr. Bowser wants to be actually the Chief Policeman of the province let him establish his qualifications by going out himself and catching somebody.

We are told that Sir Richard may have been misreported at Duncan, where he extended the time limit of his prophecy regarding railroad construction on the island to another three years. This is quite possible. He may have said twenty-three years.

There were plenty of worms on the streets this morning, but let not the trout fisherman rush to the conclusion that they were rained from heaven for his particular benefit. The season for taking trout does not begin until the 25th of the current month.

## 300 New Spring Novelty Coats to Select From

It is some time since there was such a big demand for Spring Novelty Coats, but the styles shown are of such a useful nature that we predict even greater interest as the season advances

To-Night at 7.30 p.m.

Regular \$4.75 to \$7.50 Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Skirts  
Will be Sold at \$2.90

THE fact that the Separate Skirt is very prominent this season, that there are all sizes for women and misses, that they are all in the wanted styles, materials and colors and that the price is away down to about one-half the regular, should assure for this sale a complete success. Panamas, serges and fancy tweeds are the chief materials and the colors include navy, brown, taupe and black, as well as a good range of colors in the fancy tweeds. We anticipate a big demand for these Skirts because the values are so good. Therefore we recommend you to be here sharp on time.

—First Floor

### A Smart New Range of Women's Cloth Dresses to Sell at \$6.75

VERY neat and attractive are the first impressions given when you see these Dresses. They have a daintiness all their own. They come in a nice quality of serge and you have your choice from navy blue, brown and black. Some are smartly-finished with silk braid, others are trimmed with touches of Tartan plaids; style shows low neck and kimono sleeve. Excellent value for.....**\$6.75**

—First Floor

### The New Bright Shades in Shaker-Knit Sweaters Have Arrived

THE new shades are very bright but they look smart and attractive and are destined to become very popular this spring season. The new colors include Paddy green, saxe blue, purple, King's blue, tango, cerise, old rose, brown, dark slate and white. A regular Shaker-Knit Sweater, all knit in one piece with the roll collar and swing-pockets. One of the best-made sweaters on the market and a big seller. Our special value at.....**\$4.75**

—First Floor

### It's Not Too Early For You to Select Your New Spring Suit

THAT is if you want to get a full season's wear out of it and you wish to have the advantage of selecting from the best assortment of the new shades and patterns. We would advise you coming along to-day to see our smart range of Spring styles. All that is new in both styles and materials are to be found here. There are Suits here specially made for the young man who requires the very latest and smartest ideas; others for the man who prefers the most conservative. There is also a full range of suits specially made for boys of all ages. It makes no difference what your taste or needs may be, we have a suit here that will fit you, please you, at a price that is well within your reach.

Exceptionally good values are being offered in suits for men and young men at \$9.75. These are in a nice range of fancy worsteds and tweeds. Those who wish a really high-class suit, one that's made up in such good wearing materials as English and Scotch tweeds, worsteds and serges, should examine the suits we offer at \$22.50 to \$32.50. There are no better suits made for the price.

In the Boys' Department we have a full range of suits from \$5.75 to \$12.50. These are in the double-breasted and Norfolk styles, with full bloomer pants. Whatever age or size your boy may be we have a suit here that will suit him, and we guarantee perfect fit.

We are also showing a complete range of Hats and Caps—all the newest blocks and styles are here, as well as the new shades to match the Spring suits.

Will you give us the pleasure of showing you these new goods—to-day?

—Main Floor

### New Arrivals in Ladies' Gloves

Ladies' Lisle Gloves, 2-dome, in colors white, black, tan, grey, and navy. Per pair, 35c and.....**25c**

Ladies' Chamoussade Gloves, in natural, white and cream, 2-dome. Per pair.....**35c**

Ladies' Chamoussade Gloves, in natural, white, grey, champagne and navy; 2-dome, extra good quality. Per pair.....**50c**

Ladies' Long Lisle Gloves, in navy, tan, brown, champagne, grey, natural, cream and white. Per pair at.....**50c**

Ladies' Long Chamoussade Gloves, in white and in natural. Per pair.....**75c**

Children's Lisle Gloves, 2-dome, in white, tan, natural and grey. Per pair.....**25c**

—Main Floor

### New Arrivals in Men's Underwear For Spring

A SHIPMENT of Penman's Underwear for men has arrived and can now be seen in the department on main floor. This is the Underwear that's knit to form, is therefore most comfortable to wear and each garment is well up to their regular high standard of quality.

Men's Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, wool finish, in light weight; all sizes. Per garment.....**50c**  
Men's Shirts and Drawers, in natural wool mixture, light weight, elastic rib. A fine garment for early Spring wear; all sizes. Per garment.....**75c**

Men's Shirts and Drawers in a better grade and about the same weight as above; all sizes. Per garment at.....**\$1.00**

Men's Elastic Rib Cotton Shirts and Drawers, light weight, in light blue and pink shades; all sizes. Per garment.....**50c**

—Main Floor

### Women's and Children's Hose

Women's Cashmere Hose—A splendid wearing quality, in plain and ribbed; all sizes; black and in tan. Per pair.....**50c**

Better grades, per pair 75c and.....**\$1.00**

Misses' Cashmere Hose—A good wearing quality. Per pair.....**35c**

3 pairs for.....**\$1.00**

Boys' Buster Hose, in black and tan; a strong, serviceable quality. Per pair.....**25c**

Little Darling Hose, the best for little children, beautifully soft and they do not chafe their tender skin. Per pair.....**25c**

—Main Floor

### Hair Preparations at Money-Saving Prices

Herpicide, 50c and.....**45c**

Parisian Sage.....**45c**

Mashala.....**45c**

Lambert's Hair Growth.....**45c**

Rosemary Quinine Tonic.....**50c**

Violet Scented Paraffin.....**25c**

Lime Cream and Glycerine.....**25c**

Dandarine, 90c, 45c and.....**25c**

Pinaud's Eau de Quinine, 90c and.....**45c**

And all other popular makes at popular prices.

Drug Dept.—Main Floor

### Splendid Values in Ladies' White Underwear

Well-shaped garments, made up in good quality materials and neatly trimmed in a variety of useful designs:

Night-gowns, made of white striped muslin, in slip-over style, kimono sleeve; neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery edging and ribbon. Each.....**\$1.00**

Princess Slips of fine white cotton; skirt has trim of embroidery; corset cover has yoke of wide lace trimmed with ribbon. Each.....**\$1.00**

Princess Slips of fine cotton; yoke of lace trimmed with ribbons; skirt has trim of self trimmed with lace. Each.....**\$1.00**

Corset Covers, neatly trimmed with linen lace and embroidery; all sizes. Each.....**35c**

Night-gown of strong white cotton; yoke trimmed with embroidery and lace; kimono sleeves edged with lace. Each.....**50c**

Traveler's Samples, selling at reduced prices—include are: Corset Covers, Drawers, Combinations, Gowns and Princess Slips.

—First Floor

## DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED





Spring is coming, then Summer, and lots of times you'll wish you had a Camera. Let us tell you all about Eastman Kodaks, Brownies and Premos. Free booklets.

**F. H. ROWES**  
The Old Established Drug Store

## Bought Another Site—

WILL SELL THIS ONE AT SACRIFICE

Full size lot, number 650, Discovery street, between Phoenix Brewery and B. C. Electric yards. Rental \$70 per month. Price, \$20,000, terms to suit. Neighboring property, without any revenue, held at \$30,000 or more. This was bought by us for factory purposes, but as we have now secured a more suitable site we will sell at this remarkably low figure.

## Newton & Greer Co., Ltd.

Paint Manufacturers.  
1326 Wharf Street (Foot of Johnson)  
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Stains, Etc.

## Pekin Cafe

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE  
CHOP SUEY HOUSE

## Lee Block Government St.

Opposite site of new Pantages theatre. Handsomely fitted. Finest in Canada. Tables for ladies and gentlemen. Open 12 noon, till 1 a.m.  
Telephone 5400.

## LOUIS BEALE & COVENTRY

205 Jones Block.  
P. O. Box 1236. Phone 728

The only general freight and passenger divisional point between Prince Rupert and Port George is

## SMITHERS

In the heart of the famous Bulkley Valley. A Grand Trunk Pacific town. Rich in agriculture and minerals. NOW is the investor's opportunity, when prices are low and just before the railway is through from Atlantic to Pacific. We are authorized sales agents of Aldous & Murray, Limited, for this official G. T. P. townsite. Call or write for particulars.

## HOUSES BUILT

On Instalment Plan

## D. H. BALE

Contractor, Builder and Architect  
Corner Fort and Stadacona Aves.  
Telephone 1140

To the educated ad reader, QUALITY OF GOODS is of first importance — price — concessions secondary.

## BRIEF NEWS OF THE CITY

Wm. Stewart, Men's and Ladies' Tailor, A. Campbell building, corner Fort and Douglas street.

Hanna & Thomson, 527 Pandora avenue. Phone 498. Fine Funeral Furnishings. Lady attendant. Auto Hearse in connection. Calls promptly answered day or night. Frank L. Thomson, funeral director and licensed embalmer.

S. P. C. A.—Cases of cruelty 'phone Inspector Russell, 1921; Secretary, 11738.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

Needless Operations and Expense Avoided by having your dental work done by Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street.

The B. C. Funeral Co., Chas. Hayward, president, 784 Broughton street. Calls promptly attended to. Phone 2236.

The Lawn Mower Shop, 610 Pandora Street.

A New Method for Extraction of Teeth absolutely without pain. Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street. Open evenings.

Economy Wet Wash Laundry.—Family wash, 75c a week. Clothes returned on the following day, thoroughly washed. Phone 5339. 2612 Bridge street.

Business Men With Motors try 25c lunch at The Lorraine, 2630 Quadra.

Wall Paper, 10c Per Roll.—Estimates furnished on Decorating and House-Painting. H. Harkness & Son, 919 Pandora avenue.

For all kinds of Wood phone C. C. McCafferty, No. 3297-O.

Show Cases.—\$9 per foot and up. We design and fit up complete stores of every description. Call up Victoria Show Case Co., 2836, Factory, 2307 Government St.

Laodicea: the Closing Stage of the Church's History. Christ's last words to the professing church, and its final rejection by him, will be Mr. McCafferty's subject in the Victoria hall, 1415 Blanchard street, Sunday at 7 p. m. During the week he will speak upon the Millennium, the place and portion of the church then, and the condition of the nations of the earth in that time. Come and hear.

For Fire, marine, automobile, liability, sickness and accident, plate glass, elevator and employers' liability, consult Gillespie, Hart & Todd, general agents for British Columbia. All claims settled and paid by our office.

When Your Teeth Need Attention have them examined without charge or obligation. Dr. J. L. Thompson. Open evenings.

Wanted to Purchase.—Good agreements for sale at reasonable rates. Colonial Trust Company, Limited. Merchants Bank building.

If You Want a Truck or Express Wagon, phone 693. Cameron & Caldwell. Phone 693. 820 Johnson.

SANDS Funeral Furnishing Co., Limited, Funeral Directors and Licensed Embalmers. You will find our charges reasonable. Prompt and courteous. Service day or night. Phone 3306. Lady in attendance, 1515 Quadra street.

Northern Hotel, corner Yates and Government. Modern rooms, \$3 per week and up. Cafe in connection.

Why Pay High Prices when you can obtain up-to-date, classy millinery at "cut rate prices." Call at Mrs. Waxstock's new store, 1600-1602 Douglas street, below city hall and convince yourself.

The Power Vacuum Cleaner. Phone 3446L.

Miss Wilson, Dressmaker, 2935 Oak Bay Ave. Phone 977.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

Forethought: Use a Little by spraying your trees and shrubs now. Get a Myer's brass sprayer—they are strong, they spray thoroughly and easily. Got one to-day, \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.50. Rose sprayers 65c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.75, at R. A. Brown & Co's, 1302 Douglas street.

The Umbrella Shop, 610 Pandora St.

Stock Certificates.—Incorporated company seals, rubber stamps and stock company ledgers. If we haven't got just what you want—we'll make it. Sweeney & McConnell, 1010 Langley, Phone 190 for salesman.

Baby Buggy Tyres put on to stay at Wilson's Repair Shop, 614 Cormorant.

Give the Kiddies a Chance.—Strong children's spades 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c; children's sets of rake, spade and trowel 40c and \$1; extra heavy sets of rake, spade, fork, trowel, weeder and hoe \$2.25, at R. A. Brown & Co's, 1302 Douglas street.

Phoenix Stout, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

"In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," but unless he can offer the lady a home he does not get much "forrader." Now that spring has arrived why not take up a block of good farming land near E. & N. railway and start to make a home for yourself? You can have immediate possession of a ten-acre tract on payment of \$7 per quarter for five years and at any time during that period you have the option of purchasing it on terms extending over a further five years. Vancouver Island Fruit Lands, Ltd., general agents, Carmichael & Moorhead, Ltd., 608 Belmont House. Phone 1914.

Don't You Mind What the Other Fellow Says.—The finest imported Bavarian beer is and always will be the famous "Humbler" imported by The Kaiserhof.

Kewpie Says? You will find the hat you are looking for reasonable priced at the Paris Millinery, 725 Yates street, under new management.

Sealing Inquiry.—Mr. Justice Audette, of the Exchequer court, who is holding the pelagic sealing commission, will open a meeting of it in Sydney, Cape Breton, on May 28. The commissioner returns here in July.

Minister of Lands on Tour.—Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, has left for the Kootenays and will be away about a week. Upon his return he will take up the consideration of the regulations for the fire protection service this summer. The preliminary work in this line has already been got under way in the forest branch.

Will Expropriate.—Not improbably tenders for the first instalment of the Esquimalt sewerage system will be called for on Monday night. The plans are now in the hands of the public works department engineer and are expected back to-day or Monday and immediately upon their receipt the tenders will be called for. Efforts to procure certain easements in the village resulted successfully in certain cases, but after unsuccessful negotiation with the others the council has practically come to the conclusion that expropriation proceedings will have to be taken.

Provincial Executive.—There will be a meeting of the provincial executive on Monday, the last before the premier leaves for the east. There are a number of matters that have been hanging fire for some time owing to the delays caused by the legislative session. Among these is the settlement of the Rice Lake dispute, in which North Vancouver is interested. Until the question of title is settled it will be impossible for the city to go on with the construction of a reservoir which is urgently needed. Among the appointments to be considered is that of a secretary of the provincial bureau of information to fill the vacancy left by the death of Frank I. Clark.

Elected Officers.—The board of directors of the Young Women's Christian association held their usual business meeting in the association rest room yesterday afternoon. The house report for the past month stated that 7,395 meals had been served; 32 permanent boarders received, and 62 transient visitors accommodated. Twenty-nine new members had joined the association. Applications to the employment department for help had amounted during the month to 142, while 71 people had sought employment. Positions had been filled in 56 cases reported, and 52 of these were for daily work. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Adams; vice-presidents, Mrs. Scates, Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. Beckwith and Mrs. Collis; recording secretary, Mrs. Niven; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kingham, and treasurer, Mrs. E. Smith.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Victoria Times, March 14, 1889.

The British Columbia Canning company, of London, has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000. The company comprises a number of English capitalists and several British Columbians. The firm of H. H. Durham & Brodie will be agents for the company in British Columbia.

Nearly every berth on the steamer Islander was occupied last night by passengers for Vancouver. A heavy fog stole over the harbor late in the evening and Capt. Rudin considered it unsafe to venture outside. Tickets will be good for to-morrow morning.

A brick addition will be made to the Masonic temple to meet the needs of the stores underneath the hall.

A distinguished party has arrived in the city from Minneapolis. The party is composed of Judge J. D. Stringer, solicitor of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad; Mrs. Stringer and Miss Stringer; Judge William Lockren and wife, Judge Henry G. Hicks and wife, and Miss Kate Cross.

Slumbers Disturbed.—The occupants of the apartment house at 634 Michigan street, managed by Mrs. H. M. Dumbleton, were hurried from their beds at about 4 o'clock this morning, the roof having been set on fire by a defective chimney. The rain was beating down fast at the time the firemen arrived, and the shingles were slippery, making the work of extinguishing the conflagration difficult. About \$150 damage was done to the roof during the progress of the fire. This is one of the houses which Chief Davis, as a result of his recent inspection, had marked down as requiring the installation of an alarm system, but this system had not yet been installed.

Flag-Pole for Kew Gardens.—In the course of the summer there will be erected in Kew Gardens, London, what will be the tallest flag-pole in the world. It will stand 225 feet above the ground and from it will fly the Union Jack every day in the year. The pole is being presented to the directors of these famous botanical gardens by the province, and the department of forestry is in charge of the arrangements for its selection and shipment. One of the finest sticks of Douglas fir on the island will be used.

"EARTH'S GOLDEN AGE." W. H. Farrer to Again Lecture Here.

By special request Mr. W. H. Farrer, of Vancouver, will again lecture here, his subject, "Earth's Golden Age," is one dear to the heart of every Christian.

For over eighteen hundred years the Christian church has prayed "Thy Kingdom Come, Thy Will be done on Earth as it is done in Heaven," the question is, will it ever be realized? Will the time ever come when all shall know Him from the least to the greatest? When He will bind up the broken-hearted and proclaim liberty to the captives or will the Bible testimony that "the desire of all nations shall come" never be fulfilled?

Another musical event is to be added to this season's imposing list on the evening of March 28, when the Ladies' Musical club, which has provided such admirable musical fare for the citizens of Victoria this season, will bring Jean Gerardy, the eminent Belgian 'cellist, and Gabriel Ysaye, the gifted violinist, son of Eugene Ysaye, the world-famed violinist, to the Royal Victoria theatre for a joint recital. The event will be one of the most attractive placed before the music-lovers of the city this season, which has already boasted a number of notable artists.



In the estimation of many astute critics Gerardy is the most distinguished of living 'cellists. Moving his audience by an indefinable something possessed by only three or four living artists, he has upon him the stamp of extraordinary distinction. Above all things which single him out from his fellow 'cellists is his wonderful tone. Big, luscious and vibrating with sympathy, it is said to be finer than ever at the present moment. To this tone Gerardy adds musical color of great variety and brilliance, and exhibits at once unique virility and wonderful plasticity. Though he has played many engagements in America, the 'cellist is accomplishing more interesting feats on his present tour than ever before.

At 25 this Belgian artist represents what may be termed virtual perfection in his chosen field of art. Intellectually maturer than at the time of his last visit to this country, his endeavors reflect an increasingly finer union of mind and temperament, and bring his efforts to a degree of achievement which makes him the idol of thousands of music-lovers.

Gabriel Ysaye draws his inspiration from his eminent forbear, who was heard in Victoria a few months ago. He is known as a violinist of distinction, gifted with both technical and temperamental equipment of a high order.

Together the artists will set forth a programme both varied and unusually attractive.

## LINKING PUSH TO PULL

When the manufacturer of a nationally advertised product comes into the columns of this newspaper with his announcements, he is spending money to pull customers into the store of the merchants who keep his wares.

It is up to the merchant to put his push behind the manufacturer's pull.

Push and pull together accomplish much.

Push and pull in this sense mean intelligent co-operation.

That means better service to the public.

And the natural rewards of better service are increased business and profits.

The linking of Push and Pull in the co-operative way is the right way.

## GERARDY AND YSAIE TO PLAY IN VICTORIA

Ladies' Musical Club Bringing Great 'Cellist and Violinist for Music-Lovers

Another musical event is to be added to this season's imposing list on the evening of March 28, when the Ladies' Musical club, which has provided such admirable musical fare for the citizens of Victoria this season, will bring Jean Gerardy, the eminent Belgian 'cellist, and Gabriel Ysaye, the gifted violinist, son of Eugene Ysaye, the world-famed violinist, to the Royal Victoria theatre for a joint recital.

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## MEETS IN COMMITTEE

Sanich Council Has Lot of Business to Transact on Tuesday.

The Sanich council is to meet in committee on Tuesday, having a considerable amount of business to transact before the next meeting. The two most important reports are those dealing with the engineer's department, which Mr. Johnson desires to have absolutely free from interference, and the auditor's final report on the municipal balance sheet, both of which were in at the previous meeting.

There is no change in the situation of the litigation with the paving company, which closed down its plant yesterday in view of the commencement of proceedings. A meeting of the unemployed has been called for Cloverdale hall on Monday, when it is understood the effect of the stoppage of work will be discussed.

So far as the council is concerned, it is satisfied that the advice tendered by its advisers and confirmed by another leading legal firm in the city is the only course to be taken in view of the defect in the by-law.

Sunday at Y. W. C. A.—Sunday service at the Y. W. C. A. to-morrow afternoon commences at 4.30, when the Rev. T. W. Gladstone will address the meeting. Fellowship tea and a social hour before church time follows, and all girls are most cordially invited to attend. Next Sunday the Bishop of Columbia has kindly promised to address the service. Those who heard his lordship at the Y. W. C. A. annual meeting voice his great appreciation of the work of the association will welcome another opportunity of hearing him. A large attendance is confidently expected.

# Welcome Home News

## From Fletcher Bros.

We have received a great many inquiries during the past few months for second-hand pianos suitable for the girl and the boy starting their musical education. We have also received many requests from lodges and schools for such pianos—and regret that we have been unable to meet the demand. Recently fortune has favored us in this regard, and we feel that the many interested parties will read this statement of stock in hand with considerable pleasure. Kindly remember, however, that this stock is very limited, despite the fact that the pianos represented are the best we have ever offered at such a sale—therefore it is to your interest to call TO-DAY and make an immediate selection.

Every Instrument Represented Will Be Furnished With a Brand New Stool to Match and Will Be Sold at Any Reasonable Terms to Suit the Purchaser

## Here Is a List of a Few of Them

Karn, upright, splendid condition, sweet toned instrument, cottage style, an exceptional bargain for immediate sale. Only ..... \$190.00

Mendelssohn Cottage Piano, used only three months, splendid condition, fine tone. Cost, new, \$325. Sale price, to-day ..... \$265.00

One Steinway Grand Square Piano, suitable for lodge or schoolroom. Only ..... \$75.00

Here is the Bell of the Bunch! An exceptional bargain in a Chicago Upright Piano, full metal frame, overstrung scale, beautiful mahogany case, together with a ten-year guarantee. Worth \$375.00. Sale price ..... \$275.00

## FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House.

1231 Government St.

Victoria, B. C.

## PLUMBERS

## CARPENTERS

## MACHINISTS

## ELECTRICIANS

## BLACKSMITHS

Call and inspect our Large and High-Grade Stock of

## TOOLS and SUPPLIES

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LTD.

Telephone 3

Wharf Street, Victoria

Directory of Breeders.—The British Columbia Poultry association is issuing a directory of poultry breeders in order to place the buyers and sellers in touch with one another. This system should prove useful to all parties.

Recruiting "Highlanders."—The strength of the Fiftieth regiment, Highlanders of Canada, is being raised each week, and now stands at 230. It is hoped soon to have the companies at full strength. Captain Gillespie's company leads at present.

Roller Skating.—Although the city council recently by a narrow majority declined to put a stop to roller skating on the sidewalks, another effort to have something done is made in a letter from a correspondent which will be read to the city council on Monday.

Building Permits.—Building permits have been issued to T. L. Boyden for a residence on Fernwood road; to James White for additions at 2953 Cedar Hill road; to R. D. Morgan for a residence at 3135 Moss street, costing \$1,500; and to Fred Brown for additions to a dwelling at 1762 Pembroke street.

British Columbia Pictures.—A private view of the film pictures taken by an expert cinematograph operator employed by the provincial government during 1913 in featuring the natural resources of British Columbia, will be held at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 16th instant, at the Dominion theatre.

Civil Service Examination.—There will be preliminary and qualifying examinations for the outside division of the civil service of Canada held here in May, the preliminary on May 12 and the qualifying on May 13-4. On May 11 general competitive examinations will be held for permanent positions as clerks, stenographers and typewriters in the inside division of the civil service. Applications of intending candidates must be filed with the civil service commission at Ottawa not later than April 15.

Sunday to Be Mild.—Sunday will be mild and will probably be favored with quite a little sunshine, according to F. Napier Denison, the weather man. The barometer is very low in the north, but is rising here, and it is possible that there will be some showers, especially towards evening. There has been quite a gale on the coast this morning, Cape Flattery reporting a wind velocity of 38 miles an hour. Very heavy rain is being experienced at Prince Rupert.

Daffodil Show.—A special meeting of the King's Daughters was held in the Courtney street restroom this morning at 10 o'clock to consider the advisability of changing the date of the forthcoming daffodil show in view of the early spring. After a lengthy discussion, however, it was decided for various reasons that the date already suggested should be retained, and the show will therefore take place as already announced on April 16 in the Alexandra ballroom.

Extend Telephone System.—Important changes in the telephone system in Duncan and Cowichan districts are understood to be pending as a result of the inspection made yesterday by George H. Hale, secretary of the B. C. Telephone company, and F. J. McGowan, commercial superintendent. Extensions are in order around Duncan they intimated while in Victoria last night on their way back to Vancouver.

Activities at Y.M.C.A.—This evening at 8 o'clock there are two attractions at the Y.M.C.A.: A very interesting account of "A Holiday in Holland" will be given by A. P. Hoyt, who will present a very fine collection of lantern slides in illustration of his subject. Two basketball games will also be in progress between the Intermediate City league teams, which may be witnessed for the trifling sum of 10 cents. Admission to the lecture is free.

"If you get it at PLIMLEY'S it's all right."

## SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE

OF

## High-Grade Automobiles

SLIGHTLY USED OR SHOP SOILED

We must make room in our garage for the 1914 Models which are constantly arriving, and to clear these cars we will sell at a very substantial reduction on the prices noted. Make us an offer.

One 20 h.p. English Wolsley, 1913 Model, with self-starter and electric lights. Price, new, \$3975

One 1913 Russell, Model R, 30 h.p., complete with electric lights and self-starter. Price, new \$2875

One Russell Silent-Knight, 28 h.p., complete with electric lights and self-starter. Latest equipment. Regular price ..... \$3500

Phone 697. 721-735 Johnson THOS. PLIMLEY Phone 698. 730 Yates Street



# Along the Waterfront

Shipping News from Day to Day

## BELLEROPHON VICTOR BY ABOUT TEN HOURS

Blue Funnel Ship Comes Across Pacific in 13 Days 17 Hours; Fair Weather

During the run across the Pacific the Blue Funnel liner Bellerophon, Capt. Bebb, gained nearly ten hours on the new steamship Cardiganshire, Capt. Warner, flying the house flag of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and was the first to put in an appearance at William Head. At 8 o'clock last night the Bellerophon left her anchor off the quarantine station and remained there till daylight this morning, when she was granted pratique. Just as she was getting under way to come up to Victoria the Cardiganshire rounded Race Rocks. According to Capt. Bebb the Bellerophon sailed from Yokohama for Victoria two hours ahead of the Royal Mail ship, and those on board were of the opinion that the Cardiganshire would try and overhaul their ship if possible. Engineer Budd, who has watched over the powerful engines of the Blue Funnel steamship for some years and cares for them as a mother does for a child, sat back and waited for the new ship to come on. The Bellerophon is "one of the fastest of the Holt fleet coming to Victoria. The engineers of the vessel were not forced to drive their ship as the Cardiganshire, which was in constant wireless communication with the leader, dropped a few miles farther astern each day. The Bellerophon has once again been successful in defending her speed laurels against a new intruder. The engineers of the Cardiganshire feel that when the engines of their ship get worn down and have shaken out the stiffness they will show the way to the Bellerophon.

Had Fair Winter Trip. The Bellerophon had a fair winter passage across the Pacific. She encountered heavy snowfalls, strong gales and big seas, and when making the land yesterday struck dirty weather. Coming out from Liverpool the Bellerophon had good weather across the Bay of Biscay, through the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and over the Indian Ocean. The steamship made a call at Jeddah on the way out and took on about 700 pilgrims who were returning to Singapore from their annual pilgrimage to the sacred place of Mehemmed.

The Bellerophon brought in 47 steerage passengers and 38 Chinese disembarked here. Eighteen of the latter were new-comers, and are being admitted to this country.

A good cargo of general merchandise was brought in by the Blue Funnel liner and she had a fair shipment to discharge here. The Bellerophon is expected back from Sound ports about the middle of next week. Her silk cargo this trip amounts to \$350,000.

### IMPERATOR IN SERVICE

The great Atlantic liner Emperor, of the Hamburg-American line, steamed from Hamburg March 11 with 453 first-class, 325 second-class, 817 third-class and 1,469 steerage passengers, a total of 2,659 passengers. The vessel is due in New York March 18.

Victoria representatives of the big Atlantic steamship corporation yesterday were notified of the enormous passenger list of the Emperor. She has been laid up for the winter and is making her first voyage since being taken off the transatlantic route.

A description of a cricket match may be as immortal as a poem by Theocritus. Mr. Augustine Birrell.

## TIMES SHIPPING CHART

### DEEP SEA ARRIVALS.

| Steamer          | Master      | Tonnage | Agents               | From      | Due      |
|------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Akai Maru        | Thompson    | 4,478   | Doddwell & Co.       | Hongkong  | Mar. 22  |
| Akai Maru        | Noma        | 2,859   | G. Northern          | Hongkong  | Mar. 22  |
| Archibald        | Nelson      | 3,415   | Balfour, Guthrie     | Liverpool | Mar. 22  |
| Antioch          | Phillips    | 3,728   | Balfour, Guthrie     | Liverpool | Mar. 22  |
| Benefactor       | Smith       | 3,419   | C. P. R.             | Sydney    | Mar. 22  |
| Canada Caps      | Pierce      | 2,972   | C. P. R.             | Sydney    | Mar. 22  |
| Cardiganshire    | Warner      | 3,100   | Balfour, Guthrie     | Liverpool | Mar. 22  |
| Crown of Galicia | Haliday     | 3,140   | Doddwell & Co.       | Liverpool | Mar. 22  |
| Cyclades         | Arthur      | 3,817   | C. P. R.             | Hongkong  | Mar. 25  |
| Empress of Japan | Hopcroft    | 3,769   | C. P. R.             | Hongkong  | Mar. 25  |
| Ixion            | Rupenhansen | 6,520   | Doddwell & Co.       | Liverpool | June 4   |
| Jessie           | White       | 3,114   | C. P. R.             | Sydney    | April 16 |
| Makura           | Phillips    | 3,830   | C. P. R.             | Sydney    | April 28 |
| Niagara          | Morley      | 2,983   | C. P. R.             | Sydney    | May 28   |
| Panama           | Rolls       | 3,923   | C. P. R.             | Sydney    | May 28   |
| Panama Maru      | Kuno        | 3,360   | P. Rithet            | Hongkong  | Mar. 25  |
| Radnorshire      | Neumann     | 2,783   | Gardner Johnson      | Hongkong  | Mar. 25  |
| Rado Maru        | Senkawa     | 3,229   | G. Northern          | Hongkong  | Mar. 25  |
| Seattle Maru     | Saito       | 3,700   | H. C. Sugar Refinery | Hongkong  | April 9  |
| Strath           | W. J. Evans | 3,100   | R. P. Rithet & Co.   | Hongkong  | June 19  |
| Tacoma Maru      | Hamada      | 1,500   | R. P. Rithet & Co.   | Hongkong  | Mar. 22  |

### DEEP-SEA DEPARTURES.

|                  |                |         |
|------------------|----------------|---------|
| Canada Maru      | R. P. Rithet   | Mar. 17 |
| Makura           | C. P. R.       | Mar. 18 |
| Taiyushin        | Doddwell & Co. | Mar. 18 |
| Empress of Asia  | C. P. R.       | Mar. 19 |
| Tacoma Maru      | G. N. Hongkong | Mar. 22 |
| Tacoma Maru      | R. P. Rithet   | Mar. 22 |
| Empress of Japan | C. P. R.       | Mar. 25 |
| Akai Maru        | G. N. Hongkong | Mar. 25 |
| Bellerophon      | Doddwell & Co. | Mar. 25 |
| Makura           | C. P. R.       | Mar. 28 |

### SAILOERS COMING.

|                 |  |         |
|-----------------|--|---------|
| Alliance        | Peruvian barque, Iquique                                   | Mar. 14 |
| Belford         | British ship, sugar, from Salaverry to Vancouver           | Mar. 14 |
| County of Louth | Chilean ship, from Valparaiso, to load at Vancouver        | Mar. 14 |
| Commerce        | American schooner, to load at Vancouver                    | Mar. 14 |
| Schiffel        | German ship, to load at Vancouver for United Kingdom       | Mar. 14 |
| Cusson          | Chilean barque, from Valparaiso, to Royal Roads for orders | Mar. 14 |

## SENDING OUT FOUR MORE SHIRE SHIPS

Capt. Warner, of Cardiganshire, Speaks of Royal Mail Line's Plans

Four other ships of the type of the fine liner Cardiganshire, which steamed into port this morning, are to be placed in the service from European ports to the Pacific coast by the Royal Mail Steam Packet company. Capt. Warner, master of the Cardiganshire, said this morning that the vessels are now in the course of construction and that the ordinary tramp ships which have been filling in to maintain the schedule will be withdrawn as soon as the new boats are ready.

The names of the four new ships are: Carnarvonshire, of 5,425 gross tons, a sister-ship to the Cardiganshire; Breconshire, 3,900 gross tons; and Carmarthen and Penbrokeshire, both of 7,000 tons. The first of the ships named is about completed and will be leaving the United Kingdom very shortly for this coast. The Breconshire is in the water and is being rushed along to completion. When the Cardiganshire left London on her outward voyage neither the Carmarthen nor the Penbrokeshire had been launched, but it is possible that they have been dropped in the water during the intervening time.

Build Up Fine Trade. The Royal Mail will have a splendid fleet of ships coming here and intends to make a strenuous and effective bid for the trade of this route. A huge amount of freight moves from Europe to this coast via the Suez canal, and the great British company hopes to fill up every ship which clears from London. The ships will also cut into the Oriental business. The reputation of the Royal Mail is proving an important factor in securing trade for the new service. The company is evidently well satisfied with the prospects of the route as it is using a fleet of first-class ships for the service.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

March 13.  
San Francisco, Cal.—Arrived: Strs. Oberon, Tocopilla; Sierra, Honolulu; Luxor, Hamburg; Centralia, Grays Harbor; Col. E. L. Drake and Admiral Farragut, Seattle; Hardy, Coos Bay; Argyll, Tacoma; President, San Pedro. Sailed: Strs. Arrol and Yukon; Portland; Willapa; Aberdeen; Nehalem, Greys Harbor.  
Tacoma, Wash.—Arrived: Strs. La Touche, Southwestern Alaska; El Segundo, Seattle; Falcon, Seattle. Sailed: Strs. Tallac, Everett; Santa Ana, Seattle.  
Astoria, Ore.—Arrived: Strs. Rose City, San Francisco; Harnett, Willapa Harbor; steam-sch. Olson & Mahony, San Francisco. Sailed: Strs. Beaver, San Francisco; Mary Olsen, San Francisco; Edgar H. Vance, San Pedro; Messina, China.  
Aberdeen, Wash.—Arrived: Strs. Daisy Gadsby, San Francisco; John A. Hooper, Seattle; schs. Alex. F. Brown and Resolute, Callao. Sailed: Strs. Carmel, Temple E. Dorr and Daisy, San Francisco.  
Seattle, Wash.—Arrived: Strs. Admiral Watson, San Francisco; Santa Ana, Tacoma; Tamba Maru, Hongkong via way ports; Andrew Kelley, Prince Rupert. Sailed: Str. Humboldt, Southeastern Alaska; El Segundo, Tacoma; Falcon, Dupont; Spokane, Southeastern Alaska; Rochelle, Southeastern Alaska.

## TACOMA MAY ARRIVE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Osaka-Liner Reported 1,500 Miles From Victoria; Expected at Quarantine

Inbound from Hongkong and other Oriental ports the Osaka Shosen Kaisha liner Tacoma Maru, Captain Hamada, was spoken by wireless last night and gave her position at 8 o'clock as being approximately 1,500 miles from Victoria. It will take the Japanese steamship five days to run down this distance, and it is just possible that she will reach William Head on Wednesday before sundown and secure pratique.

The Tacoma Maru is bringing in a light list of passengers and a small cargo both for Victoria and Sound ports. She has about two hundred tons of general freight consigned to this port, and there are about a dozen Oriental in steerage booked here.

Quiet Week Ahead. There is a quiet week ahead of this port. No other ship is expected to arrive outside of the Tacoma Maru. Several steamships are posted to sail, including the Canada Maru, Captain Yamamoto, of the Osaka line, which goes to the Orient on Tuesday; the Blue Funnel steamship Talthybius, Capt. Allen, which clears for the United Kingdom on Wednesday; the passenger liner Marana, Capt. Rolls, bound for the Antipodes, is scheduled to sail the same day, and on Thursday the flyer Empress of Asia, Captain Robinson, departs for the Far East, providing the overseas mails arrive on time.

The last two days of this week have been particularly busy. Yesterday the

## TWO MORE SAILERS TO BECOME BARGES

Windjammers at 'Frisco to Be Dismantled; Yacht Adventures, Now Here, Sold

San Francisco, March 14.—The barques Isaac Reed and Charles B. Kenny, two of the oldest clippers afloat, have been sold by G. C. Jensen to Hind, Rolph & Co. They have both been laid up here for some time and will be dismantled and converted into barges for the storage of coal. The Reed was built in 1875 at Waldboro, Me., and the Kenny in 1876 at Bath, Me.

The brig Lurline, built in 1887 at Benicia, has been sold by the Crown Lumber Company to Hickman & MacIntosh, who will dispatch her to Tahiti immediately. The Lurline has been laid up here for several years. She was formerly owned by Capt. William Matson, who once commanded her. The Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco has been purchased by Capt. J. H. Rinder. The yacht Adventures has been purchased by the San Francisco Bar Pilots' Association for \$50,000. She is at Esquimalt, B. C., at present, and will be brought south at once.

Strathorne Is Fixed. The British steamer Strathorne, now at San Diego, has been chartered by Hind, Rolph & Co. for lumber from a northern port to Australia at 3s. 3d.

The Norwegian steamer Henrik Ibsen, now at Melbourne, has been chartered by J. J. Jones & Co. for lumber from the Sound to Australia at 3s. 3d. She will bring coal up from Newcastle.

Davies & Fehon have chartered an unnamed Strath steamer for a period of 18 months at 3s. 1 1/2d. delivery Newcastle and redelivery West Coast via Puget Sound. These rates indicate another decline in the freight market.

The French barque Boileau has arrived here from Antwerp with general cargo for Meyer, Wilson & Co. She is under charter outward to Hind, Rolph & Co. for grain from Portland to Europe or lumber from Puget Sound or Eureka.

## FINEST AND FASTEST R. M. LINER ARRIVES

Cardiganshire Is Splendid Merchantman; Can Handle Tremendous Cargo

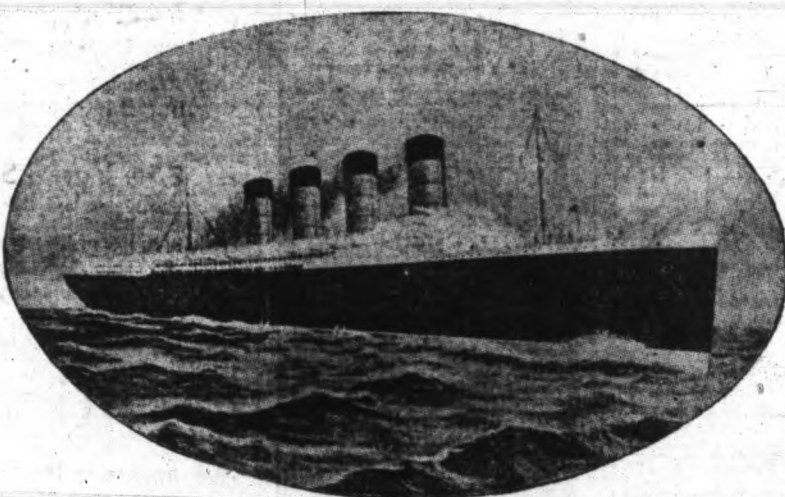
Finest and fastest of any of the Royal Mail liners yet to visit this coast, the Cardiganshire, Capt. G. E. Warner, R. N. R., was piloted to a berth at the ocean docks early this morning. The new steamship, which was only launched last September at Belfast, Ireland, came in from London and other European ports with a good cargo, and has completed her maiden voyage. The Cardiganshire is a splendid type of the British merchantman, and makes a pretty picture coming head-on at full speed. She is a vessel capable of handling large consignments of cargo, and is provided with a limited amount of cabin accommodation and stowage quarters for 700 immigrants.

Capt. Warner, who commands the Cardiganshire, is a most entertaining and genial personage. He is a typical British seaman, with his splendid physique and accommodating manner. His worries in life may be many, but he does not bother much with them, and although he was eagerly besought by the agents of the line this morning he found sufficient time to talk about his ship with the marine-reporter of the Times.

New Class of Ship.

The Cardiganshire is the first of her class to appear here, and she is entirely different from any other vessel which pays visits to Victoria. She was turned out from the yards of Workman, Clark, Ltd., Belfast, and has a gross tonnage of 9,425 tons, and a net tonnage of 5,993 tons. She can carry 13,000 tons deadweight cargo, or 19,000 tons measurement. Her length is 316 feet, and her beam is 62 1/2 feet. When fully loaded she draws 23 1/2 feet of water. Her indicated horse power is 5,300 which gives her a sea-speed of a little better than 13 1/2 knots. On her trial trips the Cardiganshire came very close to 16 knots, being only a quarter of a knot under that splendid

## BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD FOR DAY'S STEAMING



CUNARD LINER LUSITANIA

New York, March 14.—The world's record for a day's run by an eastbound Atlantic steamship was broken on Thursday by the Cunard liner Lusitania, according to wireless from David Dow, captain. Between Thursday noon and Friday noon the vessel covered 618 knots. The previous record was 614 knots.

Nippon liner Tamba Maru, Captain Teranaka, of the Crown of Toledo, Capt. Baird, of the Harrison fleet; the Norwegian freighter Arna, Capt. Jentoft, from New York, and the "Frisco" boat Senator, Capt. Hannah, berthed. Today the Bellerophon, Capt. Bebb, and the Cadizshire, Capt. Warner, arrived. Between the ships several thousands tons of freight were left at Victoria and employment was afforded a number of longshoremen.

### SHIP THIERS ON SOUND

Completing a slow passage from Newcastle-on-Tyne for Puget Sound, the French ship Thiers, which has been overdue for some time, passed in the strait yesterday afternoon en route for Tacoma and Seattle. She has a full cargo of general freight, including cement, fire brick and pig iron. The Thiers, while out 173 days on the voyage, did not cause any great anxiety in shipping, as the passage out from Europe to the Sound at this time of the year and with a heavily laden ship is frequently a slow.

The French ship Thiers, which is well known on this coast, is under charter to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. She will load wheat at Tacoma for the return voyage to the United Kingdom, and will be the last sailing vessel in the 1913-1914 grain fleet from this port. She will be ready for loading some time in April.

### BRUTALITY ON SAILER.

Aberdeen, Wash., March 14.—Charged with whipping a member of his crew with a knotted rope during the voyage from Callao, knocking him down and otherwise subjecting him to cruel punishment, F. Hansen, first mate of the barquentine Echo, in port, was yesterday bound over to the federal grand jury in Tacoma and bail fixed at \$1,000, following a hearing before United States Commissioner Pearson.

Hansen admitted he beat the complaining witness, William J. Loftus, and also Wesley Conn and Jack O'Connell, because they were not good sail-

## WIRELESS REPORTS

March 14, 8 a.m.

Point Grey—Cloudy; N. E.; 29.97; 45; Cape Lazo—Cloudy; calm; 29.86; 40; sea smooth.  
Tatoosh—Raining; W. 12 miles; 30.02; 47; sea moderate; in S. S. Georgian 2 a.m.; 4.30 a.m. steam-schooner.  
Pachena—Cloudy; N. W.; 29.32; 49; heavy swell.  
Estevan—Overcast; N. W.; 29.77; 42; sea moderate; spoke 9.15 p.m. S. S. Tacoma Maru, 9 p.m. position 50.10 N., 158.33 W.  
Triangle—Cloudy; S. W.; fresh; 29.85; 40; sea moderate; spoke 9.15 p.m. S. S. Prince Albert, Queen Charlotte Sound, northbound; S. S. Prince George, 8.30 p.m. Millbank Sound, southbound.  
Ikeda—Overcast; S. E.; 29.62; 31; sea smooth.  
Prince Rupert—Cloudy; calm; 29.42; 38; sea smooth.  
Dead Tree Point—Overcast; S. E.; 29.62; 31.

Noon.  
Point Grey—Clear; N. E.; light; 30.00; 50; out, S. S. Camosun, 9 a.m.  
Cape Lazo—Cloudy; calm; 29.94; 45; sea smooth.  
Pachena—Cloudy; N. W.; 29.32; 41; sea smooth.  
Estevan—Clear; N. W.; 29.80; 47; sea moderate.  
Triangle—Cloudy; W.; fresh; 30.00; 43; sea moderate.  
Ikeda—Raining; S. E.; 29.40; 60; sea smooth.  
Prince Rupert—Cloudy; S. E.; light; 29.45; 43; sea smooth.  
Dead Tree Point—Cloudy; S. E.; light; 29.40; 32; sea smooth.  
Alert Bay—Clear; W.; 29.30; 48; sea smooth.

**GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS**  
Sailings to  
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Granby Bay, 10 a. m. Mondays.  
Stewart and Masset, 10 a. m. March 23.  
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Toronto ... 48.30 Quebec ... 56.25 Fredericton ... 63.35  
And all other points.  
The above tickets are on sale from March 15 to April 15 only.  
If you contemplate bringing out your relations or friends, call in and secure particulars, as we can arrange here for their tickets and sleepers, etc.  
C. P. R. Offices, 1102 Government St. Phone 174  
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S. S. CAMOSUN from Victoria every Wednesday at 11.30 p. m. for Campbell River, Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Shushartie Bay, Rivers Inlet, Namu, and Bella Coola.  
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## DECLINE TO GRANT REQUESTED INCREASE

Aldermen Hear Proposals for  
Mineral Rubber Company's  
Contracts

A long conference which took place in private with the streets committee of the city council yesterday afternoon did not enable F. W. Lukes, the representative of the council in the proceedings initiated by the liquidator of the Canadian Mineral Rubber company, to convince the aldermen of the justice of the company's claim. The meeting broke up with the council intending to call on the company's representatives to carry out the contract as it stood, the council promising that the city would arrange for about 20,000 yards of work ahead of the surfacing operations monthly.

From statements which were made subsequent to the meeting, it appears that the council was asked for an increase of price on the wearing surface, the city to do all the other work, but afterwards the demand was modified to apply to the streets on which heavy asphalt is to be laid under the contract at \$3.85 per yard. The light asphalt streets upon which the city was asked to raise the price, were ultimately withdrawn from the list.

There came another proposal offered by the aldermen that if the liquidators agreed to relinquish all claims against the city for damages, then the city would agree to pay the extra cost for the surfacing. Mr. Lukes was not in a position, he said, to deal with that aspect, and no settlement could be reached in this proposed arrangement.

It transpired in the negotiations that the Canadian Mineral Rubber company owned people in Victoria about \$50,000 at the time of its going into liquidation, and that the liquidators now desire to see this money paid.

The committee decided to call on the liquidators to commence work on Fort Street, Hay Street and Field Street, which are ready. If the company declines, apparently the next step will be to call for tenders for the surfacing, a move which is expected to accelerate the anticipated legal proceedings.

## GLORIOUS HAIR

Always Attracts—Use Parisian  
Sage. Thin or Faded Hair  
Becomes Abundant and  
Radiant With Life.

Girls and women of all ages want to be charming, beautiful and attractive—it's their birthright—but unhealthily, thin and lifeless hair destroys half the beauty of a pretty face.

If your hair is not attractive, is falling out, streaky, full of dandruff, too dry, or if the scalp itches and burns, don't delay—use Parisian Sage. Rub it well into the scalp. It will go right to the hair roots, nourish them, and stimulate the hair to grow strong and luxuriant. Parisian Sage removes dandruff with one application and cleanses the hair of dirt, dust and excessive oil.

Parisian Sage gives the hair just what is needed to make it soft, fluffy, thick and gloriously radiant. It is sold in fifty cent bottles only by D. E. Campbell, and at all drug and toilet counters. Look for the trade-mark—"The Girl with the Auburn Hair." Accept no substitute.

We have been told that we are tampering with the army. It is the men who would send them on a mission such as is proposed who are doing that—Sir Edward Carson.

## TENDERS FOR SURFACE MATERIAL INVITED

Committee of Council Decides  
to Invite Bids on Several  
Streets

Tenders will be invited for the surfacing of the following streets, it was determined by the streets committee of the city council yesterday afternoon: Empress, Quadra to Cook; Maple, To-paz south; Pakington, Vancouver to Cook; Leonard, Cook to Cambridge; Edrman, Fairfield to Chandler; Shasta, St. Charles east; and Pakington, Vancouver to Cook.

The city will itself carry out the grading, concreting construction of curbs and gutters by day labor, all these streets being independent of the Canadian Mineral Rubber company contract.

A resolution had been moved by Alderman Todd at a previous meeting to call for tenders for asphalt or bituminous surface, but it was laid over till the question of the other contracts had been settled. However, the representative of the council in the action having arrived meanwhile, it was felt to be opportune to obtain the information.

Some of the work in fact has already started, and will be pressed. None of the streets represent a large sum. Bank street, which was in the original list, having been deleted. Three sections of streets, which were also in the schedule, have been laid over till the engineer reports on the cost of the work to be undertaken.

As the new rock-crusher is not yet available, the engineer reported that the department required rock for repairs on streets, and the Worwisch company has about 1,000 cubic yards of suitable material on Ryan street, near Adelaide street, for which it asked 20 cents per yard. He recommended that it should be purchased, as the department could not buy rock more cheaply, and a considerable quantity was required.

The report was adopted.

After hearing Alderman O'Neil and Todd, who said the scheme appeared to be a means of developing a man's land for sale, the committee declined to purchase property from Mr. Handley for the opening of McNair street. A second offer of ten cents per square foot, or \$4,328, had been made, together with compensation for disturbance of fences.

The engineer was instructed to take what steps are considered necessary for the purpose of improving the approaches to the Oaklands school, the matter arising in the form of a petition from H. L. Hopkins and eleven others.

A committee was appointed to deal with the improvement of Oak Bay avenue and Cook street, in both of which cases macadam was laid which has proved unsatisfactory. In the former case an attempt was made last year to reach a settlement without satisfaction. Some arrangement with the owners for a better pavement is to be made by the committee.

Some day, a scientist assures us, we may substitute the direct rays of the sun for home and kitchen purposes. The heat emitted every second by the sun would boil per hour seven hundred million cubic miles of water from ice.

These incursions of Mr. Lloyd George in the field of international politics are a source of danger to the nation. So long as he deals with dukes it doesn't matter, for a duke is as necessary to Mr. Lloyd George as a villain is to transpontine melodrama.—Earl Curzon.

For Keys that fit, go to Wilson's Repair Shop, 614 Cormorant street.



EMMA TRENTINI

Who will appear in "The Firefly" at the Royal Victoria theatre Monday and Tuesday, March 16 and 17.

## Library Books

The following new books have just been received at the public library:

**PHILOSOPHY.**

Dubois, Patterson—Evolution—child study, the art of being fair and kind. 1902. 136-7-1818.

**RELIGION.**

Freemantle, William Henry—Natural Christianity. 210-Palm.

**SOCIOLOGY.**

Geldart, William Martin—Elements of English law. 346-G161.

MacGregor, David Hutchison—Evolution of industry. 330-M16v.

Paine, William—Shop slavery and emancipation a revolutionary appeal to the educated young men of the middle class. 1912. 330.8-P14h.

Robida, A.—"Vestiarium," ten centuries of costume. 1902. 391-R557.

**LANGUAGE.**

Muret, Edward and Sanders, Daniel—Encyclopaedia English-German and German-English dictionary. 2 vol. 1900. Ref. 835-M9.

**NATURAL SCIENCE.**

Cole, Grenville A. J.—Rocks and their origins. 1912. 552-C68ro.

Gregory, John Walter—Making of the earth. 651-G32ma.

Marrett, Robert Ranulph—Anthropology. 572-M32an.

Thomas, Arnold W.—Concise ready reckoner and interest tables. 1905. 518.8-A56co.

**USEFUL ARTS.**

Herliase, Emile—Art of pastry and confectionery making, including cakes, sweet-meats and fancy biscuits. 641.5-H54ar.

Jenkinson, M. Webster—Cost accounts for small manufacturers. 657-J52co.

**FINE ARTS.**

Atkinson, Frank H.—Sign painting. 1909. 745-A57si.

Dewar, George Albert—Bertie—Book of the dry fly. 1910. 799-151bo.

Hady, Joseph—Hady: by Sir Frederick Cowen. 780-1-H11ha.

Henderson, R. V.—Publisher—Henderson's sign painter. 1906. 745-H49si.

Lewer, H. William—China collector: a guide to the porcelain of the English factories. 1914. 738-L57oh.

Marks, Percy L.—Principles of architectural design. 1907. 720-1-M34pr.

Phythian, John Ernest—Josef Israels. 1912. 759-P57jo.

Radford, William A.—Drafting. 2 vol. 1912. Vol. 1. Mechanical drawing. 744-R12dr.

Schubert, Franz Peter—Schubert: by George H. Clutsum. 780-1-S58m.

Scott, M. H. Baillie—Houses and gardens. 1906. Ref. 728-842ho.

**LITERATURE.**

Campbell, Thomas—Complete poetical works. 812-C19ca.

Dobson, Austin—Sidewalk studies. 1902. 832-D62si.

**TRAVEL.**

Brassey, Anne, Lady—Around the world in the Yacht Sunbeam. 910-B32ar.

Hennique, Leon, and others—Color of Paris: historic, personal, local. 944-H56co.

Messieurs les Academiens Goncourt: under the general editorship of M. Julien Desvares. Illustrated by Yoshio Markino, with an introduction by M. L. Benedite. . . . and an essay by the artist. 914-L522co.

Spence, Lewis—Civilization of ancient Mexico. 1912. 915.72-S74cl.

Waldstein, Charles, and Shoorbridge, Leonard—Herculeanum; past, present and future. 1906. 915.7-W16he.

**BIOGRAPHY.**

Burne-Jones, Georgiana (Lady)—Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones. 1906. B-396b.

Cook, (Sir) Edward—Life of Florence Nightingale. 2 vol. 1912. B-N088c.

McCarthy, Justin—British political leaders. 1909. 920-M16b. (Gift).

Williams, Charles Francis Abdy—Bach. 1900. B-B115w. (Gift).

**HISTORY.**

Fowler, William Warde—Rome. 937-F74ro.

Gooch, G. P.—History of our time. 1885-1911. 905.8-G61.

Mutter, William—Balkans: Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, with new chapters containing their history from 1896 to 1908. 949.5-M63u.

Paxson, Frederick L.—American civil war. 973.7-P34am.

Stepniak, Paul—Gergel Mikhailovitch (Kravchinski)—Russian peasantry: their agrarian condition, social life and religion. 947-S58st.

**FICTION.**

Altshuler, J. A.—Texan Scouts.

Andrews, Mary Raymond—Shipman—Eternal masculine: stories of men and boys. 1913.

Austin, Mary—Lovely Lady.

Barr, Robert—Prince of good fellows.

Bell, John Joyce—Wulfe McWattie's master. 1910.

Bereton, Frederick—Sadler—Boy of the Dominion: a tale of Canadian immigration. 1912.

Bereton, Frederick—Sadler—How Canada was won: a tale of Wolfe and Quebec. 1908.

Brown, Ritter—When Dreams come true.

Browne, Thomas Alexander (pseud. Rolf Bolderwood)—War to the knife or Pangata Maori.

Collingwood, Harry—Through the veil and forest, an African story.

Conrad, J.—Children of the Sea.

Davies, Maria Thompson—Tinder-box—Opus 1912.

De Morgan, W. F.—When Ghost meets Ghost.

Dix, S. M.—Betty—Bliss—At Home.

Fenn, George Manville—Dick o' the fens: a tale of the great east swamp.

Hector, (Mrs.) Annie French. (Pseud. Mrs. Alexander)—Her Dearest Joe.

Henry, O. (pseud. Algernon Sydney Porter)—Opus 1912.

Johnson, Annie Fellows—Miss Santa Claus of the pulman. 1912.

Marchant, Beale (Mrs. J. A. Comfort)—Daughters of the Dominion: a story of the Canadian frontier.

Marchant, Beale (Mrs. J. A. Comfort)—Heroine of the ranch. 1914.

Mutholland, Rosa—O'Shaughnessy girls.

Mutholland, R.—Twin Sisters.

Potter, Beatrix—Tale of Benjamin Bunny. 1901.

Potter, Beatrix—Tale of Jemima Puddle Duck. 1908.

Potter, Beatrix—Tale of Timmy Tiptoes. 1911.

Richards, Grant—Valentine.

Robins, Elizabeth—My little sister. 1913.

Strindberg, August—Son of a servant. 1912.

Thomas, Rowland—Fatima or always pick a fool for your husband. 1913.

Tynan, Katherine—Daughter of the manor.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas—Old Peabody pew: a Christmas romance of a country church. 1907.

**CHILDREN'S BOOKS.**

Bailey, Liberty Hyde—Lessons with plants: suggestions for seeing and interpreting some of the common forms of vegetation. 1907. 580.7-B151.

Guizot, Francois—Pierres Guilloume—History of France from the earliest times to the outbreak of the Revolution. 1912. 944-G94h.

Herbertson, Fanny Louisa Dorothea, and Herbertson, Andrew John—Africa. 1916-R16f.

Marsh, Edith L.—Where the buffalo roamed. 1908. 917.3-M36wh.

**FOREIGN.**

Aster, George—Eures zum bau hilliget hauser fur arbeitler kleine familien. Ref. 728-A58en.

**IF KIDNEYS ACT  
BAD TAKE SALTS**

Says Backache is Sign You  
Have Been Eating Too  
Much Meat

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and sluggish. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink.

The Irish difficulty never will, never can, and never should be settled except on the basis of extending to the Irish people the right to manage their own local affairs in their own way; through their own representatives.—Mr. Herbert Samuel.

There is one thing which is to me vital, and I wish to say it emphatically—do not fix your attention upon Ulster. Fix your mind upon the point of view of Ireland including Ulster.—Lord Hailem.

*London Drysdale*  
LIMITED

Store Hours, 9.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Saturdays included

## New Afternoon Dresses are Very Moderately Priced

The style tendencies for Spring are clearly accentuated in the new models that we have recently received. Bright, new, attractive styles and decidedly different to anything heretofore presented. These dresses will meet with the approval of those who want an effective model for immediate service—those who desire to be attired in the correct modes for the new season.

Note the three described in the following:

**AT \$25.00**—An attractive dress of chiffon taffeta silk in the navy blue shade. The full bodice is made with deep shoulder yoke and long sleeves; a shirred vest of white nines and ruffles of net gives a decidedly pleasing effect. The skirt is plain, and has a modified pannier effect over the hip.

**AT \$35.00**—A pretty dress of prunella crepe de chine is cut on simple lines. The neck is low, and is daintily finished with cream shadow lace, which takes form in the new Medici collar. The skirt hangs in soft, graceful lines and is trimmed with neat buttons.

**AT \$39.50**—An effective dress in black crepe de chine has a particularly attractive skirt, depicting the overdress effect, edged with the new flared flounce. The bodice has a vest of cream shadow lace and soft folded girdle, with broad low sash at back.



## EXPERT DRESSMAKING

Under the supervision of Miss Le Breton, a modiste of exceptional talent in the designing and executing of high-grade Gowns, Dresses and Costumes for day and evening wear.

The Dressmaking Department is situated in the Stobart-Pease building, 745 Yates street, rooms 306-307.

755 Yates Street

Telephone 1876

## USEFUL NEW INVENTION

Enables Anyone to Play Piano  
or Organ Without  
Lessons

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in one evening. Even though you know absolutely nothing about music or have never touched a piano or organ, you can now learn to play in an hour or two. People who do not know one note from another are able to play their favorite music with this method without any assistance whatever from anyone.

This new system which is called the Numeral Method, is sold in Canada by the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, and as they are desirous of at once making it known in every locality, they are making the following special free trial and half-price offer to our readers.

You are not asked to send any money until you have tried and are satisfied with the new method. The Numeral Company is willing to send to you, on one week's free trial, and you will not have to pay them one cent unless you desire to keep it. There are no express charges to be paid, as everything will be sent by mail. Simply write a letter or post card to the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, 2294 Curry Hall, Windsor, Ontario, saying "Please send me the Numeral Method on seven days' free trial." If you are satisfied after trying it, the Method and fifty different pieces of sheet music will cost you only \$5, although the regular price of these is \$10. You should not delay writing, as the Numeral Company will not continue this special half-price offer indefinitely. Later on, the Method and fifty pieces of music will be sold at the regular price.

## NAVAL VOLUNTEERS

Memorial Prepared for Presentation to  
Every Member of Parliament  
Asking for Recognition.

Following up the representations already made to the federal government by the Victoria Naval Volunteers, a memorial has been prepared by the executive committee of the volunteers and is being sent to every member of the House of Commons and the Senate. Sir Richard McBride has promised that he will add the weight of his influence to the request of the volunteers for recognition.

**Enhance the natural beauty of your figure**

by wearing one of the new models of D & A Corsets. Without undue compression, nor loss of natural beauty they give the correct lines insisted upon by fashionable dress makers.

We recommend No. 68 as illustrated, for evening wear, its lines being specially graceful and texture very light and cool—it sells at \$6.00 and compares favorably with imported models costing 9-95 more.

Popular stores everywhere sell D & A Corsets.

Dominion Corset Co., Quebec, Manufacturers.

Makers also of the LA DIVA Corsets.

7-4

recognition on the same plane as the volunteer militia.

The body was formed last summer. At present there is a total strength of 120 combatants and 20 non-combatants. Boy blue-jackets number 33, and they drill weekly. The drill of the volunteers comprises gunnery, seamanship, boat drill, rifle and field exercises and company drill. Every encouragement and help has been given to them by Commander Hogg, R.C.N., and Captain Corbett, R.N., and other officers, and the instructors have proved very efficient. After rehearsing these facts the memorial goes on to say:

"We have from time to time added recruits to our ranks; but recruits will more readily join when establishment is authorized. We are unable to hold out inducements to men to join, not knowing when we are to become officially recognized and to wear uniform.

"During the period in which we have been drilling we have seen a militia regiment formed, officially recognized, officers appointed, and the force put upon a proper footing; while apparently the question of forming a naval volunteer corps still remains in abeyance.

"We, therefore, ask your assistance in pressing the matter forward, and, if possible, obtaining from the naval minister a definite and early pronouncement, as we feel an indefinite continuation of the present condition is calculated to frustrate the success of the movement. We suggest that the

## Constipation

is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sick, weaken or grip. Preserve your health by taking

**Dr. Morse's "Indian Root Pills"**

Best for Baby

Best for You

**BABY'S OWN SOAP**

Absolute Purity Flower Fragrance

Pure vegetable oils are the base of Baby's Own soap. It promotes skin health and prevents skin troubles.

Natural flower extracts give to Baby's Own Soap the clinging fragrance which makes its use so pleasant.

**BABY'S OWN SOAP IS WELL WORTH RUNNING FOR.**

In the interest of your skin, send for some now. Sold everywhere.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, MONTREAL. 1-4-13



# SPORTING NEWS

## B.C.L.A. CLUBS WILL FIGHT TO HOLD LACROSSE STARS ON COAST

### Big Four Teams Tender Offers to Vancouver and Westminster Players; British Team Coming

While the tour of the Victoria club in quest of the Stanley cup and world's championship is holding the centre of the stage for the time being, the rumblings of a lacrosse war are ever stirring up the gutted-stick enthusiasts. The possibility of this grand old game doing a come-back on the coast is becoming brighter every day, and a meeting of the British Columbia Lacrosse association will be held in Victoria next week for the purpose of putting the league on a firm footing for the coming summer.

It is now known that R. J. Fleming and other eastern magnates have made tempting offers to the coast stars and flattering propositions have been made to the Spring boys, Len Turnbull, Buck Marshall and Hugh Gifford, of the Westminster team, while Mickey Jones, Harry Pickering and Joe Gorman, of the Vancouver team, have also been approached on the matter of going east. The Toronto club is making these offers just now, but it is said that the players, should they decide to go, will be distributed amongst the other teams in the proposed B.C. Lacrosse association.

The coast clubs are not going to let these players get away without a fight and already the Victoria club is seeking the aid of the provincial government to keep its players intact. Mickey Jones, Harry Pickering, Sibby Nichols and Gorman, of the Vancouver club, have promised to stay in the capital, while Len Turnbull, Hugh Gifford, Grumpy Spring and Johnny Goward, of the Salmonbellies, are also satisfied with the terms that the Victoria management have offered. It will be a case of a fight to the finish and there

is plenty of financial backing on the coast to help out the Victoria, Westminster and Vancouver clubs.

Con. Jones is apparently making a big bid to get back in the game, but the club owners are not especially anxious to have Jones mingle in lacrosse again. The manner in which he broke up the league last year, refusing to pay his players for the balance of the season, has left a nasty taste in the mouth of the supporting public and they will not soon forget that Jones has stirred up a lot of trouble in the B. C. L. A. The Westminster management declare that they will never play against a team headed by Jones, while the Victoria club is equally firm against the former head of the Vancouver team. Jones has some sort of an agreement with the Big Four about protecting the coast players from eastern raids, and if he is ejected from the coast league, he will probably assist the eastern leagues in rounding up a bunch of the remaining stars on the coast.

It is not thought, however, that Jones will work too openly against the coast league as his business interests in Vancouver are entirely dependent upon the support of the sporting enthusiasts. Then again, Jones is figuring on breaking into hockey on the coast with a second team in Vancouver, and he may be depended upon to remain inactive in any struggle that may break out between the coast clubs and the eastern teams.

The English team is to be selected by the British Lacrosse association, and will leave for Canada on May 15. They arrive in Montreal on May 22, and will meet a French-Canadian team on the National grounds on Saturday, May 23. On Victoria Day they will meet the Montreal Amateur Athletic association, and during that week they will also go to Ottawa and play a team picked by the Lacrosse league at Lansdowne park, on Varsity oval.

Afterwards they will go to Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria and Vancouver. They will be in Canada for about five weeks.

## JEWELERS FAIL TO STOP "JACKS"

Canadian Puget Sound bowlers took all three games from the Jewellers last night in a Commercial league match. Monday the Canadian Puget Sound quintette will meet the Real Estate men. The scores:

| Players  | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|
| Aldridge | 125 | 125 | 136 |
| Miller   | 129 | 129 | 135 |
| Fulcher  | 118 | 147 | 131 |
| Duncan   | 147 | 134 | 131 |
| Howar    | 154 | 131 | 129 |
| Totals   | 706 | 714 | 762 |

| Players  | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|
| Isidrom  | 125 | 125 | 136 |
| Sheppard | 129 | 129 | 135 |
| Herron   | 118 | 147 | 131 |
| Friesman | 147 | 134 | 131 |
| Bunquist | 154 | 131 | 129 |
| Totals   | 706 | 714 | 762 |

## BARHAM GETTING TRYOUT.

Wayne Barham, the young Victoria pitcher drafted by the Victoria Reds last fall, is at Alexandria with the others from this league. Barham pitched four innings of a four-inning game the other day, and Davenport, a Texas leaguer, opposing him, won out, 3 to 2. The two runs against Barham were not his fault. They will probably turn Wayne over to Frisco.

## TO-NIGHT'S LINE-UP

| Position   | Player   |
|------------|----------|
| Goal       | Holmes   |
| Point      | Marshall |
| Cover      | Cameron  |
| Centre     | Foyston  |
| Right Wing | Davidson |
| Left Wing  | Walker   |

Officials: Bob Meldrum, Montreal; Dunc Campbell, Montreal.

## AFTER INFORMATION.

Madison, Wis., March 14.—Boxing enthusiasts in Vancouver, B. C., want to know how Wisconsin manages boxing shows. A letter came yesterday from the Vancouver Horse Show association saying they desire to put on high-class boxing exhibitions and they want to follow the rules used in Wisconsin. A copy of the rules will be forwarded.

## WOULD BAR BOUTS.

Albany, N. Y., March 14.—The Murray bill which would abolish the state athletic commission and forbid professional boxing exhibitions in the state was reported favorably by the assembly judiciary committee yesterday.

Phoenix Beer, \$1.50 per doz. qts.

## REMARKED ON THE SIDE

### Victoria's Splendid Chance.

Vancouver's decisive victory over the Ottawa club in its first exhibition game in the east is pointed out as a good omen for the Victoria team in the games for the Stanley Cup. The Victoria team has shown itself to be a much stronger club than the Vancouver septette, the champions defeating the Terranals in five games this season while the Vancouver team won three. That the mainland septette could go down east and clean up the much-touted Ottawa aggregation on soft ice is a big feather in the cap of the Coast league and Victoria, it is expected, will make an even better showing in the games against the N. H. A. winners.

### All in Good Shape.

The Senators made the trip to Toronto in the best of shape and not only have they had the opportunity of witnessing the other club in action, but the Victoria team has had time to shape up some kind of a defence against the eastern title-holders. The careful, hard-checking game that featured Victoria's games this season is expected to bring home the bacon and it is hard to see how the eastern clubs can penetrate the Victoria defence with such help from the forwards. Playing on natural ice at Toronto, the Coast champions will be in their element and they will surprise the eastern critics with their speed and team work. Perhaps the greatest advantage they will have, is that they will enter the series comparatively fresh, while the eastern title-holders will have just finished a tough series for the N. H. A. honors.

### Probable Changes in League.

Already the prospects of great changes in the Coast league are being talked of and with the Portland rink assured, the chances of Westminster remaining in the league next season are very remote. The Seattle rink is also a live issue in the Sound City and the chances are that there will be a four-club circuit on the Coast for next season. The Portland rink is completed and only needs the ice plant to make the glassy surface upon which the Coast teams will battle. It is also rumored that Hugh Lehman, the Westminster goal-tender, will be traded to Vancouver, while the Mainland club will hand over St. Griffin and Sibby Nichols in exchange for the Westminster net guardian. The Victoria team will be about the same, though several of the players would like to remain in the east.

### Royals Buy Bees' Cast-Off.

It seems a long call from Montreal to Tacoma, Wash., but President Lichtenfeld, of the Royals, has purchased second baseman Keller, of the Tacoma club for his Montreal International squad. Keller is a fair fielder, but hardly of Class A. quality. The terms are fifty per cent of the purchase price down and the balance after Keller makes good. Joe McGinnity, the former Newark club owner, recommended Keller to the Montreal team, so that he believes he has a chance of sticking with the Royals. Keller was formerly with the Victoria club but did not show very much and was released to Tacoma. He hit .260 in this league last season and stole about thirty bases.

## N. H. A.'S BEST SCORER



TOMMY SMITH.

Tommy Smith is the Scoring King of the National Hockey association this year. Smith boosted his total to 36, and has a lead of 8 over Gordie Roberts, whose 21 goals place him second. Harry Hyland's great scoring against Toronto put the Wanderer centre into the 30 class, too, and he is third best scorer.

Smith accumulated his big lead early in the season, when he got away with more off-side play than any other top players in the league. At off-side loafing, Smith is nothing less than an artist. Following every rush of the Quebec forward line up the ice, Smith drops in behind the referees, and it is difficult to notice him in the rush of the game. Latterly the officials have been getting wise to the crafty Thomas, and he has not been able to play the "inside home" game with such success as earlier in the season. But at that, you have to hand it to Tommy for being a tricky shot all apart from his inclination to linger around his opponents' goals. He snaps the puck away like a flash, and when close in on the net, bangs the rubber with a deadly accuracy that has brought grief to the heart of many a goaleer.

Gordie Roberts, who is on Tommy's heels for the scoring honors, is one of the hardest driving shots in the league, and slams them in from any angle. Roberts goes in on top of the goal-tenders very often, and since the Wanderers have come to life again in the sharp-shooting in great form. Harry Hyland is a rapid-fire shooter. His wing shot for years has been known as one of the best in the league. He never lets himself to shoot, but picks the puck up on the fly, and drills it in. When Hyland is shooting right, as he usually does off hard ice, he loses popularity with the net-minders.

"Newsy" Lalonde would, from all indications, have been well up with the leading scorers this year if he had not met with many accidents. Playing not much more than half the season, Lalonde scored 22 goals, and was going strong when the dislocated shoulder he received in a game with Ottawa here three weeks ago put him out of the running. Lalonde is a tricky shooter, and with his departure from the game the Canadians lost by far their best scoring forward.

## LOCAL CRACKS FOR DAVIS CUP GAMES

Schwengers and Powell Sure of Places on Canadian Team; Already Training

While nothing has yet been done as regards trials for the Canadian lawn tennis team that is to represent the Dominion in the Davis cup games, Victoria's candidates for the team are already starting training for the big series. Secretary Hall, of the Canadian Lawn Tennis association, is completing arrangements for the matches from his Toronto office, but he has not written further as to the question of selecting the team.

Figuring that the selection committee cannot possibly overlook Messrs. Schwengers and Powell, the Victoria players who battled their way into the finals against the Americans last year at London, it is certain that the coast will provide two of the four players to be chosen. Robt. Baird, of Toronto, the present Canadian champion, is another who is certain of his place on the team, and there remains a fourth player to be chosen. Maya, of Winnipeg, went to London last year, but did not take part in the big games, while Capt. Poukes, of Victoria, was also a member of the Canadian quartette. This pair will likely have to play off for the fourth berth, unless the selection committee decide to give a second easterner the chance.

Nice, France, March 14.—Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, with Mme. Gondol as a partner, defeated Arthur J. Balfour, former British premier, and Mrs. Lambert Chambers, in the first round of the mixed doubles in the international lawn tennis tournament. Mr. Balfour, despite his 64 years, was remarkably alert, and played with great judgment.

## RITCHIE VS. DUFFY.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 14.—Willie Ritchie, lightweight champion of the world, and Jimmy Duffy, of Lockport, have been matched to box here the second week in May. Ritchie is guaranteed \$10,000 with a privilege of forty-five per cent of the gross receipts.

## WORLD'S SERIES STARTS TO-NIGHT COAST CHAMPIONS SHOULD WIN

Special Wire Service to Be Given at Victoria Theatre on Eastern Games; Review of Teams

Torontos are the team that the Victoria seven will be pitted against and a critical review of the teams gives the edge to the champions. From goal out the coast title-holders are admitted to be the best on this side of the continent and in experience alone the Victoria team is expected to outshine the eastern champions. In doping out the performances of the clubs this season, it is necessary to allow something for the fact that the coast clubs play but sixteen games in a season, while the easterners get into action in twenty games. This cuts down the goal averages for the year of both clubs.

### Toronto's Easy Schedule.

Looking at the standing of the teams, it is observed that Victoria has dropped six games, while it has won ten of the fixtures. The Toronto team at present writing, has won 14 and lost eight. This places the teams about even as regards winning and losing, though the Toronto team certainly had easier teams to play against in some of the matches, particularly against the Ontarios, whom they defeated four times this year. The Victoria players chalked up a run of seven straight wins. They captured four games away from home and lost three on home ice. They won two overtime games this season, losing one, while they scored almost three-quarters of their total goals in the third period. This demonstrates the wonderful finishing powers of the team more than any figures can tell.

Toronto shapes up as a better goal-getting team and its defence has allowed fewer goals in 22 games.

The easterners have an average of about four goals to a game, while Victoria has scored almost six goals per match. The difference between six and seven-man hockey again gives Victoria the edge, for it is admittedly harder to score goals in seven-man style of play than in the abbreviated mode of hockey. The records of the team, therefore, cannot be counted upon very strongly, as Victoria will certainly score more than four goals at the six-man style of hockey, while the defence looks equally as good as that of the Toronto club.

### Locals Have Edge.

Taking the teams man by man, it is seen that Victoria widens the margin between the two clubs. Bert Lindsay is far more experienced than Holmes and has been through a couple of world's series. He is rated one of the cleverest goal-tenders playing professional hockey and for two seasons has headed the Coast league net guardians in the official averages. Both clubs mix youth with experience on the defence, Victoria having Genge at point, while Lester Patrick will hold down cover. This pair are now going at top speed, both being exceptional goal-getters while they clear well and carry the puck just as easily as the forwards. Toronto had to depend upon Jack Marshall and Harry Cameron. Marshall never saw the day when he was rated as good as or in the same class as Lester Patrick, while it remains to be seen whether Genge or Cameron will crack in their first world's series. On the

whole, Victoria appears to have a shade on the Toronto club in the matter of defence players.

### Easterners Are Speedier.

While Toronto looks to have a shade on the Victoria team in the matter of speed, the supporters of the champions are pointing to the wonderful team play and back-checking of the coast champions to offset the winged blades of the eastern title-holders. Toronto's regular trio of Davidson, Foyston and Walker will be opposed by Kerr, Dunderdale and Poulin. At the seven-man game, Victoria will be able to use Small or Rowe, while Toronto will undoubtedly use McGiffen at rover. The coast champions have an extremely well-balanced attack, while every man on the forward line is a goal-getter. Kerr and Dunderdale are stars in this line, while Poulin, Small and Rowe have no equals when it comes to checking back and lasting out a hard game.

### Greatest Scoring Line.

Take the Victoria line. Dunderdale is rated the hardest shot in the game, with Kerr a close second. Both have better scoring records than any of the Toronto forwards. Poulin is not a star at finding the nets, but his checking is wonderful. Small, Rowe and Ulrich are in reserve to be used when called upon. Against this array of stars, Toronto will pelt Davidson, a strong skater and heady shot; Foyston, a comparative junior, who has yet to win his spurs in professional hockey, and Walker, a smooth stick-handler who has fallen away badly of late. Toronto has McGiffen, Cully Wilson, Geo. McNamara and Con Corbeau as spares, but any of this bunch would have a hard job catching a place on one of the coast teams as "stealth" spares.

### Should Win Cup.

There is no denying that Victoria has the better aggregation of stars and unless the tedious "trip eastwards" has affected the play of the coast champions, the Victoria club will take for the Pacific coast the middle of this month. Toronto may be able to win the first game because of better knowledge of the six-man style of play and better condition, but the Senators are a sure bet at the seven-man hockey and once they find their "sea" legs, they should walk off with the series.

Complete arrangements have been made to secure a direct running story of the big game at the Victoria theatre. The management will have a couple of expert operators stationed in the Toronto arena and one of the Toronto sporting experts will tell how the play is going. The theatre management will flash the results on the screen, directly they come over the wire, and the audience will be kept fully informed how the play is going. The game will start at 5.30, Victoria time, and it is expected that a full house will witness the game as shown at the theatre. A nominal admission price will be charged.

Ottawa, March 14.—His game in Montreal when Vancouver All-Stars played Wanderers was the last in Canada for Fred Taylor, the Vancouver hockey star. Taylor is to be married on Wednesday to Miss Thura Cooke. He will go to New York with the Vancouver team on his honeymoon, and will make his home at Vancouver, where he is employed in the immigration service. Taylor says he has had enough hockey and that the games of the present tour will be his last.

## BEAVER VETERANS REFUSE TO REPORT



AL. HEISTER.

The fact that all the chances are against the return of Al Heister and "Fug" Bennett to the Beaver fold this year does not seem to worry President Bob Brown a little bit. He figures that should the pair decide to remain in California, the Beaver infield will be able to get along all right, and will not be weakened by their absence. The reason for Brown's sanguine feelings is the fact that he considers Butler, whom he secured from the Venice club in the coast league, has the makings of the classiest infielder in the league.

## REGINA CAPTURES THE ALLAN CUP

Winnipeg, March 14.—The Allan cup, carrying with it the amateur hockey championship of the world, after a sojourn in Winnipeg for the past four years, takes a trip farther west. The Regina Victorias 21st, the trickiest night when they nosed out of the defending Monarchs by the score of five to four after one of the most sensational finishes seen in Winnipeg for a long time.

The line-up of the teams:

| Monarchs | Position | Regina   |
|----------|----------|--|
| Stuart   | Goal     | McCulloch  |
| Irvin    | Point    | McGowan  |
| Irvin    | Cover    | Greenwell  |
| Maxwell  | Rover    | Wilson   |
| Rufan    | Centre   | Milsky   |
| Hay      | Right    | Abbott   |
| Marples  | Left     | Mastel   |
| Referee  |          | Bonnett, Brandon; Judge of play, Gilroy, Portage la Prairie. |

## TWO CANADIAN BOATS ARE ENTERED

R. V. Y. C. to Hold Annual Meeting Shortly; Plans for Lipton's Challenge

Two Canadian craft representing the Victoria and Vancouver Yacht clubs will be entered in the inaugural race for the Lipton trophy, the first race being held on July 7, with the successive races carded for the two following days.

The annual meeting of the Royal Victoria Yacht club will be held shortly, when it is expected that the funds for the Victoria yacht will have been procured.

New York, March 14.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: The Shamrock IV, it is now authoritatively stated, is to have a centreboard. Charles Nicholson interviewed at Gosport, entered fully into all the details of the new challenger. She is of composite build—that is, she will have metal frames, with a wood skin, differing in this respect from the three preceding Shamrocks, which were of aluminum, bronze and steel respectively. In the construction of the vessel the methods were very similar to those used in the building of the small raters. Moulds were set up to insure the frames coming into the exact form of the wood skin, which will be of mahogany.

Another interesting operation in progress at the Gosport yard is the making of a mast for the challenger. This will be of wood and hollow, and in itself quite a big undertaking. Two masts will be made, one to be ready in case of a carry-away and they will be the biggest hollow spars ever built. Needless to say, the Shamrock is a boat of extreme design, and it may be definitely stated that she will have a centreboard. She will probably be ready for launching about the end of April.

Delmas figures on a grand race. According to Bert Delmas, the North-western league race this season will witness not a few surprises. Delmas figures that Seattle, Portland and Victoria will have a grand chance for the confalon this summer, and he states that Vancouver will have to strengthen fifty per cent, to hold the championship. The Terranals just now appear a lot weaker than last season.

## DELMAS FIGURES ON A GRAND RACE

Bees Have Splendid Material Lined Up; List of Signed Players

According to Bert Delmas, the North-western league race this season will witness not a few surprises. Delmas figures that Seattle, Portland and Victoria will have a grand chance for the confalon this summer, and he states that Vancouver will have to strengthen fifty per cent, to hold the championship. The Terranals just now appear a lot weaker than last season.

Only four of the Victoria roster are now on the outside, and of this quartette at least three, Gorman, Fahy and Mahoney, are sure to report. Nothing has been heard of Pitcher Doyle, so the locals will probably suspend him until they receive word from him. The complete list of contracts filed to date is as follows:

Catchers, Brotten, Roach, Cunningham and Dale; pitchers, Moir, Pope, Harrah, Wogr, Fitcher, Swin, Chapman, Driscoll, Larkin, Kelly, Reinhardt and Tolerton; infielders, Ryan, Beyerle, Delmas, Lamb, Scanlon and Blackburn; outfielders, Crum, Felt, Zimmerman and Daschback.

### Exhibition Games.

March 27 and 28. Shaner and Wolfe's Seattle, city champions.

April 3 and 4. University of Washington.

April 7 and 8. Chicago Glants, colored champions.

April 9, 10 and 11. Saskatoon Twilight League club.

Season opens on April 14, Victoria playing at Spokane. The Bees will probably book a couple of games at North Yakima on April 12 and 13, while there will be a number of games at the local ball park between the Yammigans and regulars. The usual prices will prevail for all exhibition games.

Portland, Ore., March 14.—Frank Eastley, former Seal twirler and last year's mainstay of the Portland Northwestern league team, is a holdout, according to word received from Nick Williams at Santa Maria, Cal. He is demanding more money because of his record last season.

The report that the old veteran, Carl Lewis, would come to Victoria this year was, to say the least of it, a trifle premature. It is not at all likely that the fans will see Carl in a Victoria uniform this year, as in all probability he will again be the Beaver's first-string catcher.

### TROUT FISHING.

Trout fishing will not open until March 25, according to a local official.

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## WESTS HAVE SECURED PROMISING FORWARD

Beat Out Sons of England in Signing Up Pandora Star; Scottish Notes

In signing up Watson, the former Pandora outside right, Jack Youson put one over the Sons of England, according to the story that is now going the rounds. The Sons brought up Watson's name at a recent meeting and asked that he be placed on their reserve list. Several of the senior clubs objected until the player's application in writing was before the meeting. The Sons agreed to do this and in the meantime the Wests had grabbed the promising young soccer player.

The Wests are badly crippled just now and it looks as if they will have to rebuild their former championship aggregation, so Manager Youson is starting now to collect the youngsters who look to have a chance in senior company.

St. Mirren made a profitable deal in securing J. H. Speedie from the Hearts. Their new forward played a brilliant game against the "Dons" at Pittodrie, and had the distinction of scoring both goals for Paisley's pride.

Arthurlie have transferred Daniel Melville, the prominent forward, to Hull City. Melville joined the ranks of Arthurlie three seasons ago, coming as a junior from Neilston Victoria; previous to that he played with Barrhead Gowanlea. He is 22 years of age, height 5 feet 9 inches, and weighs 12 stones.

Troup, the clever little inside left of orfar Athletic, has only turned 16, but from his display against Celtic one would have thought he had been playing first-class football for years.

John Stirling, of Middlesbro', is freely quoted as the best Anglo-Scot outside right in England. He is in the running for a Scottish cap. Stirling's speed and shooting are features.

## TC-DAY IN PUGILISTIC ANNALS

1906—Jack Johnson defeated Joe Jeaneette in 15 rounds at Baltimore. The Hoboken negro, who has long had a hungry hankering for the heavyweight crown worn by his fellow Afro-American, made an excellent showing in his several bouts with Johnson. Although Jack defeated Joe in the Baltimore engagement, it was not by any wide margin. In the previous year Jeaneette won on a foul from Johnson in the second round, and fought two 6-round bouts which were fairly even. A few months after the Baltimore bout Jeaneette held his own in 6 rounds with Johnson at Philadelphia, and fought a 10-round draw at Portland. After that Johnson never showed any particular fondness for Jeaneette's game, and they never met again, although Joe issued repeated challenges.

1913—Rockey McFarland out-pointed Owen Moran in 10 rounds at New York.

1913—Gunboat Smith knocked out Bombardier Wells in second round at New York.

## WESTS VS. CHEMAINUS.

Victoria Wests will oppose the Chemainus basketball five to-night in the Victoria West's hall, commencing at 8.30 o'clock. The Wests are in the best possible shape and are confident that they will administer defeat to the up-landers.

West's line-up—Stewart, Plump, Shakespeare, Todd and Kennedy. Reserve, Corke.

Sunday at The Kaiserhof.—German hospitality, German cooking, genuine imported German and Bohemian beers.

## MURPHY'S HOTEL

Modern, Central, and Fireproof. Rooms and Suites with Private Baths. Reasonable Rates.



## SPORTING NEWS

KING GEORGE TO  
WITNESS BOXING

Special Bout: Vancouver Isl-  
and A. A. Will Hold Inter-  
City Tourney Next Month

Vancouver Athletic club officials have announced that they will hold the British Columbia boxing championships at the Mainland club-house on April 30 and May 1. The Vancouver Island A. A. intends to send half a dozen boxers to Vancouver for these bouts, including Al Davies, Charlie Motherall, Scotty McKay, Billy Smeddon, Harry Motherall, Don McKay, Scott Cropper and possibly a couple of heavyweights.

Manager Davies is figuring on bringing the Commercial Athletic club boxers over from Vancouver for a huge inter-city tourney next month. He has worked the V. A. I. I. boxers up into the best of condition and is confident that he can win the majority of bouts in such a tourney.

The great revival of boxing in England is being eagerly watched in Victoria. The interest that King George is showing in bringing the game back into favor and the fact that his majesty has commanded Winnipeg O'Brien and Abe Mantell, two Canadian middleweights, to appear before him in a special bout at Windsor on Wednesday, April 1, is having a pronounced effect. That royalty is taking such pains to help the boxing game shows that the little art is once more coming into its own.

Many Canadian city fathers who heretofore have frowned upon professional boxing are changing their views now that his majesty has officially sanctioned the game and the outlook for boxing is brightening daily.

Harry Skuce will champion a party of Bay boxers to Seattle next Friday night, the party including Blaney Scott, L. McKenzie, Jack Middleton and Jack Schults.

SPORTING GOSSIP  
OF THE DAY

"Toots" Agnew, the former Portland pitcher, is in the city. He is going to work on the Sooke water works.

Stan, Okell and Thackeray are missing from the Wests' line-up to-day.

Clarence McCarter will play lacrosse with the Oak Bay team this year.

Victoria West juniors are out playing lacrosse.

Bolton, the well-known Victoria West full-back, is out of the game. He has not fully recovered from the injury to his neck.

"Tut-tut" Pump plays a nice game on the West intermediate forward division.

Many teams were after the services of Watson, whom the Wests secured from the Pandoras.

Jack Dillon and Battling Levinsky fight twelve rounds at Butte April 14.

Freddie Welsh runs slight favorite over Joe Rivers for his battle Tuesday.

The Outer Wharf and Superior Street baseball teams will meet at the beach diamond Sunday.

Bert Delmas says he will have the snappiest team in the league.

George Walker and Walter Miller wrestle at Vancouver next week.

Roberts, the Wanderer hockey star, ranked second to Tommy Smith in the individual scoring record.

## EXHIBITION GAMES.

San Francisco—The Chicago Americans' first team defeated the San Francisco club by a score of 4 to 0.

Wilmington—The Philadelphia National team defeated the Jersey City Internationals by a score of 11 to 10.

Tampa—The Chicago Nationals took ten innings yesterday to defeat the Philadelphia Americans 3 to 2.

Tampa—The Philadelphia American League club defeated the Chicago Nationals by a score of 6 to 2.

Los Angeles—The Venice Coast league team defeated the Chicago Americans' second team by a score of 9 to 2.

## OUT WITH CHALLENGE.

The Cowichan cricket teams A and B are open for dates with any of the Victoria elevens. Any local club desiring dates with the above club will communicate with H. Charter, secretary, P. O. box 146, phone M20.

## CHINESE TEAM WON.

Bakersfield, Cal., March 14.—The Chinese baseball team of Hawaii defeated the Kern Nationals of Bakersfield yesterday by the score of 8 to 1.

## ROYAL MOTOR AGENTS.

Duke Borwin of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who describes himself as a motor agent, is not the only high-born person to follow that calling. King Peter of Serbia acts as Belgrade agent for a prominent French manufacturer of automobiles, and has, moreover, invested some of his surplus capital in a hairdresser's shop and a chemist's shop. It is quite the fashion nowadays for royalty to embark in trade. The Kaiser recently added the ownership of a cafe at Potsdam to his many other activities, and his namesake, King Wilhelm of Wurtemberg, has for many years run two flourishing hotels, one at Stuttgart and the other in a part of the Black Forest much frequented by tourists.

BASEBALL GAME LEFT  
THE BLEACHERS COLD

London Fans Could Work up  
No Excitement for Great  
American Game

By the various accounts which have appeared in the great London dailies of the baseball match in the empire's capital between the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox, the average Englishman does not appreciate the great American national game. In the words of the writer, who knew nothing whatever about the game, it "left the bleachers cold." His account follows:

Sixteen thousand people, mostly British and bewildered, made dutiful pilgrimage to the Chelsea football ground yesterday afternoon to see an exhibition bout of the game that "jicks all creation"—American baseball. King George, also bewildered, was there, too, with a distinguished gathering around him, including Dr. Page, the American ambassador, the Duchess of Marlborough (keenly and critically interested as a Vanderbilt), the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Chesterfield.

Cricket enthusiasts and experts by the score, grey beards who in their heyday were rounders' prizemen and athletic men, were to be seen in the crowd, and the glad throng, and all was gas and gaiters.

In the Arena. For about two hours a foreign sort of pandemonium whirled in the arena. Wonderful deeds, no doubt, were accomplished when the world-famous White Sox of Chicago and the universally-acclaimed Giants of New York met to fight out the best of nine games at the American national pastime, but they were all Greek to the crowd. After yesterday's show baseball still remains, and will remain, as exclusively and peculiarly a Yankee game, as claims and crackers and canyaback.

To unweave the rainbow would be easier than to describe in English words to English readers a baseball match. Apparently it is not the game that matters so much as the chorus of acclamation, of disgust, of hooting, screaming joy, or fearful wailing that accompanies it. It is the fretfulness of the crowd that makes the magic of baseball.

"Soak it, Sonny—Wh-o-o-o!" There was some of it in a fair sample of it—in the grand stand yesterday afternoon, where America assembled in strident force and made the welkin ring with staccato, legato, sostenuto, and allegro remarks like this:

Arrrrrr! take him off!  
O Mike, waken up!  
Stretch y'rself, O, stretch y'rself!  
Make him ill!  
Spit on it har-r-r-d!  
O snakes and sausages!  
Bleachers, bleachers—why don't you bleat?

But in the crowd, phlegmatically and lugubriously British, which thronged the cheaper, uncovered seats across the way, there was a puzzled silence, broken now and again by the tinkle of a tummy trying to cheer up things.

It is the sway and the swing of a crowd that tells the true tale as a game they can understand ebbs and flows (even though it be a friendly football tussle); this crowd neither swayed nor swung. It sat or stood bolt upright and just stared at a game which is really the rounders of our gutless youth—rounders developed and speeded up to the nth degree.

Armour-Plated Players. A huge triangle is whitewashed on the ground. At the apex stands the smiter or batsman, armed with a weapon which is a cross between an Indian club and a copper-stick. Behind him (the equivalent to our Strudwick) squats the "catcher"—a hideous figure, armored like an armadillo from neck to knee, masked like a fence, with greaves on his thighs, knee-caps on his knees, and shinguards over his shins. And behind him the umpire, also masked and armored to guard against an accidental swat from the spinning ball.

In the centre of the triangle stands the "pitcher" (salary £2,000 per annum and all found), and round about, the bleachers in various attitudes of anthropoid anticipation.

Quite a Simple Game. The pitcher hurls the ball with awful force at the smiter, the smiter either hits it or misses it, or gets maimed by it, hurls the copperstick away from him as though he had hold of the business end of a hot poker, and then runs for his life along the triangle to fall head first on a little sack stuffed with wool or shavings. He never (or hardly ever) gets there. Then the next man comes in and does likewise—and so on, ad infinitum. Now and then the copperstick, in its mad flight, strikes the umpire in a vital spot, and there is a very brief interval for obsequies.

These are simply the musings of one of the bewildered spectators. In the end, it is understood, the Sox won by one run, but in wounds and bruises and back-chat the Giants carried off the honors easily. There was much cheering and laughter in the grand stand.

## SIR JOHN KNEW.

Lord Dufferin delivered an address before the Greek class of the McGill university about which a reporter wrote: "His lordship spoke to the class in the purest ancient Greek, without mispronouncing a word or making the slightest grammatical solecism." "Good heavens!" remarked Sir Hector Langevin to the late Sir John A. Macdonald "how did the reporter know that?" "I told him," was the Conservative statesman's answer. "But you don't know Greek." "True; but I know a little about politics."

Why do not comedies end in marriage? Because the sequel is too depressing.—Mr. W. L. Courtney.

## TAXING MILITIAMEN



A few days ago Hon. Sam Hughes headed a deputation of a number of militia officers who asked the minister of Finance to permit officers' uniforms to enter the country free of duty. The artist here depicts his impressions of the interview.



I.O.O.F.  
Meetings Next Week.  
Monday.—Victoria lodge, No. 1. General relief committee.  
Tuesday.—Vancouver encampment, No. 1.  
Wednesday.—Columbia lodge, No. 2.  
Thursday.—Dominion lodge, No. 4.

Victoria Lodge, No. 1.

A large number of the members of this lodge assembled at the hall on Monday evening last to attend the roll-call and to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of No. 1.

There was a short business session of the lodge, and at its conclusion the members seated themselves at the tables which were laden with many delicacies. The roll-call was well responded to, and the information given by some of the speakers regarding the early years of Victoria lodge were very interesting. During the evening Bro. G. Thompson, noble grand, presented the following members with veterans' jewels on behalf of the lodge: A. J. Clyde, P. G. J. C. Bryant, J. Douglas, A. G. Day, P. G. H. Glide, A. McKee, W. Ross, C. Kent, A. Gunderson, C. Holt. As several members who are entitled to jewels were not present on this occasion, they will receive them at some future date. The programme of vocal and instrumental selections given by the following members was much enjoyed by all: Bro. G. O'zard, Bro. Blake, Bro. Kelway, Bro. W. Goward, Bro. L. Goward, Bro. W. Melville and Bro. T. Williams. There has never been a more successful gathering of the members of this lodge, and the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary and roll-call will long be remembered by all those who were fortunate enough to be present on this occasion.

The first degree will be presented by the degree team at the meeting on Monday evening next.

General Relief Committee.

This committee will meet on Monday evening next at 7.30 o'clock.

Vancouver Encampment No. 1.

The encampment will meet on Tuesday evening next. The third degree will be presented, and matters of importance will come up for discussion.

Colfax Rebekah Lodge No. 4.

A large number of the members assembled at the hall on Tuesday evening last to greet Sister A. Parker, president of the Rebekah Assembly. After the business of the evening had been concluded, refreshments were served, and a very pleasant time was spent in social intercourse. The degree team presented the degree of Rebekah in a most praiseworthy manner, and were accorded unstinted praise by those present. The afternoon tea at the Empress hotel last Monday afternoon was a most enjoyable affair, about fifty members of the lodge being present to welcome the worthy president.

Columbia Lodge No. 2.

The third degree was exemplified by the degree team last Wednesday evening in a satisfactory manner. In view of the fact that this lodge has decided to enter a degree team in the competitions during the jubilee celebrations next June, the team will practice on every possible occasion from now until the festivities occur. The members will assist and encourage the team captain by being at all practices on time. A very important matter will be discussed in this lodge next Wednesday evening, and it is hoped there will be a good attendance.

Dominion Lodge, No. 4.

This lodge will confer the initiatory degree on several candidates next Thursday evening, and the team captain will be present to receive the members of the team on hand. The members spent some time discussing proposed changes in the by-laws at the last meeting.

The canton members held their regular meeting last night, and discussed of considerable business.

## Jubilee Celebration Committee.

This committee will meet at the hall this evening at 8 o'clock. There is much business to transact, and the chairman would be pleased to have all members on hand.

## REGIMENTAL ORDERS

88TH REGIMENT FUSILIERS.  
Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding.  
Orderly officer for week ending March 21, 1914: Lieut. Major, Tel. 3756. Next for duty: Lieut. Nation.

The commanding officer is pleased to approve of the following promotion: To be regimental sergeant instructor of recruits with rank of color-sergeant, Sergt. Wolfe.

No. 450, Color-Sergt. W. H. Keatinge is transferred to the orderly room for duty from "D" company.

The following men having been duly enlisted are taken on the strength of the regiment: Handsome, C. G. Griffin, F. Dorr, "C" Co., No. 157, Pte. F. J. G. Williamson.

The battalion will parade for company drill on Friday next, 20th March at 8 p. m.

P. F. VILLIERS, Capt. and Adjt.  
88th Regiment Victoria Fusiliers.

50TH REGIMENT HIGHLANDERS  
Regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding.  
Regimental Headquarters,  
1175 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.  
March 14, 1914.

The following officers are detailed for duties: Orderly officer for week ending March 21, 1914: Lieut. F. Sturges. Next for duty, Lieut. D. Bullen.

The following extracts from D. O. Nos. 24 to 44, 1914, are published for general information.

"No. 36 army medical corps—To be major: David Donald, Esq., November, 1913.

Memorandum—G. O. 201, 1913, insofar as it relates to the appointment of David Donald, Esq., as a major under regimental medical services, is hereby cancelled.

No. 37 evening signalling classes—With reference to militia order 589, 1913, the evening signalling classes at Victoria will be held from April 19 to May 16, 1914.

No. 39—The undermentioned officers are authorized to present themselves for examination in the theoretical portion of the militia staff course, on the 25th and 27th instants, at time and place to be named later: Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, Major L. Ross, Major G. B. Hughes and Capt. C. M. Roberts.

No. 40—Major G. B. Hughes, 50th Regiment Highlanders of Canada, is granted leave from the 1st inst. to the 30th inst.

The following men have been taken onto the strength of the regiment and are posted to companies as follows: B Co., Pte. F. Fuller; C Co., Pte. T. C. Cummins; E Co., Bugler A. G. Nex; F Co., Pte. W. D. O'Rochford, Pte. L. J. Fuller, Pte. E. A. Aves, Pte. W. H. Spalding, Pte. T. D. L. Allnutt, Pte. W. G. O'Neill, Pte. G. F. Burnell, Bugler G. Murray; G Co., Pte. P. Beasley, Pte. K. Macdonald, Pte. A. Stein, Pte. J. W. Cormick.

The following men are transferred: Private J. Sheriff and W. L. Thomas from G Co. to E Co.

Companies will drill on the following nights at the Grand Trunk Pacific wharf, Wharf street: Monday, March 16, 1914, E, F and G companies; Tuesday, March 17, 1914, A, B and C companies; Wednesday, March 18, 1914, E, F and G companies; Monday, March 23, 1914, A, B and C companies; Tuesday, March 24, 1914, E, F and G companies; Wednesday, March 25, 1914, A, B and C companies.

Those men who attended the school of instruction, or who have had previous service and have satisfied the adjutant that they are qualified for exemption, need not attend the above parades.

R. T. TOWNSEND, Lieut.,  
Acting Adjutant.

5TH REGIMENT, C. G. A.  
Regimental orders by Lt.-Col. W. N. Winsby, commanding.  
Headquarters, Victoria, B. C.  
March 13, 1914.

In accordance with M. O. 90, 1914, the undermentioned officers are granted certificates of equitation, Feb. 23, 1914: Captain H. H. Woolson, Lieut. F. A. Robertson, Lieut. T. B. Monk and Lieut. W. B. Shaw.

The following man proceeded to Nanaimo, B. C., for duty with Civil Aid force on the 10th instant: No. 11, Gun. P. A. Thunder.

The following men are dismissed recruit drill by the adjutant: No. 339, Gun. K. C. McCallum; No. 30, Tpr. R. C. Burton.

The officer commanding has been pleased to approve the appointment of No. 30, Tpr. R. C. Burton, to be runner in No. 1 company from this date.

The following men, having been granted their discharge, are struck off the strength from this date: No. 123, Bdr. C. Leary; No. 107, Gun. R. C.

Michelsen; No. 179, Gun. W. L. Parsons; No. 173, Gun. R. McGregor; No. 117, Gun. W. Maclean; No. 140, Gun. J. Preston; No. 341, Gun. P. J. Sinnott; No. 353, Gun. P. Matheson.

The commanding officer will inspect each company on their respective drill nights as follows: No. 3 Co., on Monday, the 23rd instant; No. 1 Co., on Tuesday, the 24th instant; No. 2 Co., on Wednesday, the 25th instant. (Sgd.) R. P. CLARK, Captain, Acting-Adjutant.

## OUR LETTER BOX

Letters for publication in Daily Times must be received at the Times Office not later than the day before the day of publication. When received later they will be held over until the following day. While unobjectionable anonymous communications will be published, the name and address of every writer of such letters must be given to the editor.

## COMMISSION ON COST OF LIVING.

To the Editor:—I notice in the list of gentlemen appointed for above purpose the names of local merchants. Surely, for obvious reasons, this is altogether wrong. Consumers, purely and simply, should sit on the commission, nor should anyone holding shares in or financially interested in any business be allowed to be a member. Salaries have been cut, but living continues to rise. The burning question is, who takes the profit, the seller or the middleman? I believe the latter does. Just as a minor example, or two of the cost of fruit and flowers, which some people will say are luxuries. The former is an absolute necessity. I maintain that, in a way, the latter are too, except to those people who have no love for Nature. At one of our principal grocery stores decent apples cost from 4 to 6 cents apiece, and today, for a bunch of violets, which, in any country with temperate climate, would cost 2 cents, I had to pay 15 cents! Who gets the profit? These are locally grown, not from California.

Take bread: This, made from Canadian flour, sells in Great Britain at 14 cents per pound, while we pay about 6 cents here. But what is the good of wasting time and paper? Everyone grumbles at the local cost of living, but few of the local shopkeepers realize that high prices, in real estate and living, are keeping immigrants away, and not all the "boosting" of the Vancouver Island Development League will help. An old but true proverb that "ill news travels fast and wide."

## "COSMOPOLITAN"

## THE PLAY.

To the Editor:—May I through the medium of your paper venture on a mild criticism of "Quicksands," the play written by Mr. Sheridan-Bickers and produced at the Royal Victoria theatre last night?

If the morning paper had done its duty as the "man in the street" looks at it, this letter would have been unnecessary. But since it contented itself with the usual praise handed out to amateur performances, I write this letter for the benefit of the players themselves more than as a guide to the audience. A lot of praise is due to Miss Sweepstone, who handles in an admirable manner as difficult a part as one could well find. But if she would remember how much first appearances count and devote more time to the audience and less to the people on the stage, in the first act, she would put the finishing touch to an otherwise very excellently acted part. This same remark, i.e., too much speaking to each other instead of to the audience, applies to all on the stage, with the exception of A. E. Craddock, who handled the very difficult part of Raymond Delorme with skill.

It is the common fault with all amateurs to get so wrapped up in the play itself that they forget the audience, and thereby forget the most important fact that they must keep the voice under control all the time, and remember that the people in the twentieth row have as much right to hear as those in the front. I was sitting in the fourth row, and at times I could scarcely hear. One word about the play. I will not criticize the theme, though many there be who no doubt will condemn it. But if the author would cut out just a few of the more emphatic swear words, it would do absolutely no harm. I have seen most of the drama produced during the last twenty years, and can

think of nothing with quite so much swearing in it. A final word I would like to say to the audience. While all drama stores the intense dramatic situations created, there is a tendency to forget the friends of the players among the audience seeing the funny side and laughing. This was particularly noticeable in the death bed scene in the last act. It is no doubt very funny to those who know intimately all the parties concerned, but it is very annoying to the audience who go to see the play as a play.

Now, sir, trusting that no one will take offence where offence is not meant and thanking you,  
P. de LAUTOUR.  
Victoria, March 14.

DRUG CLERK TELLS HOW  
TO CURE INDIGESTION

Recommends to Sufferers the Best  
Stomach Remedy in Victoria  
To-day.

"It is a wonder some of us have stomachs left," remarked a well-known drug clerk recently. "While all drug stores sell a score or more of stomach remedies for which there is a wide demand, most of them are just people pills which digest the food that is in the stomach at the time. They have no curative or strengthening effect on the stomach, and, of course do not reach or cure the cause. So the same people keep on coming here and buying and using them until they are real chronic dyspeptics. When anyone really asks my advice, I swear by and recommend ordinary bismuthated magnesia, which doesn't digest the food at all, but just acts as an antacid and sweetens the sour, fermenting contents of the stomach. That stops the pain, heart-burn, sour rising, wind, bloating, fullness, etc. in just a few minutes, and the stomach digests its food without help or trouble, which is the proper way."

"Doctors make mistakes sometimes, too," he continued. "My own aunt had all kinds of trouble with her stomach for years. She bought and used several styles of digestive pills, but got worse right along, as naturally she would. Finally she went to a doctor, who nearly scared her to death by telling her she had cancer of the stomach. She came to me with his prescription and told me what he said. I thought it was nonsense. I sent her to another doctor, whom I knew very well, and he didn't tell her anything, but just gave her this same thing, bismuthated magnesia. She took it two weeks and never has had any stomach trouble since, and that's three years ago. She's my own aunt and I know what she said. A lot of bismuthated magnesia is sold in Victoria. All the druggists have it. I suppose, and all you take is a teaspoonful after every meal. It's all right."

The British admiralty knot is 6,089 feet, and the recognized knot of the United States navy 6,080.2 feet. A knot in very general use measures 1,00 fathoms, and a fathom being 6 feet, this knot would be 6,000 feet.

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## TENDENCY OF STYLES ENGAGES ATTENTION

Women Estimating Stability  
of Present Trend; Some  
Late Models

New York, March 7.—Dresses, suits and the smartest materials are now the paramount topics of conversation among women as they gaze at the display in the shop windows and sip their tea in the spacious tea-rooms of downtown department stores.

Is the bustle to be treated seriously? Are puffers and reeded tunics to continue accentuating the hip-line, or will more slender lines be in vogue? Are the Cubist colorings staple enough for the woman of moderate means to indulge in, or will there be a revulsion of feeling toward the plain colors?

These and many more are the questions bothering the feminine mind even of the most serious of women who realize the importance of being well dressed. They are hurried one after another.

blue, pink, green and yellow linen. Large square collars and rousing Japanese or kimono collars of white are fastened on to these waists. Tiny hem-stitched beading is used to connect the sleeves and waist, and between the box pleat in the front and the rest of the waist.

Among the novelties was a sleeveless waist of delicate shell pink taffeta worn over a long-sleeved gump of gold tissue.

Black skirts and white skirts will probably be worn a great deal during the coming season, especially with coats of bright coloring.

These coats are often made with body and sleeve in one, short with three-quarter sleeves. A full circular or gathered ruffle is fastened to the bottom of the coat and on the edge of the sleeves. These ruffles are sometimes doubled and at other times have a pleated edge, but are seldom, if ever, hemmed.

A charming coat of brilliant petrole blue if worn with a black taffeta skirt, which has two wide doubled ruffles around the hips. The edges of these ruffles meet in the back and are faced back with silk the same shade as the coat, thus giving the connecting link between the two garments.

A bright green coat of faille silk is seen with a white taffeta skirt. A white Japanese collar rolled away from the neck.

Coats in brilliant colors are also shown. One of deep pink poplin being particularly handsome. The length of the waist portion is normal. A belt at least seven inches wide attaches the skirt portion to the waist. This lower section is cut in a half square, a point coming on either side of the back and rippling so that the flowered silk lining is visible. Aside from a collar of white crepe embroidered with pink there is no contrasting color on this coat.

Similar coats of moire and taffeta are displayed in such a fashion that one cannot help believing that the stores at least believe they will be most popular.

Corduroy is also used to develop spring coats of a more tailored variety. The raglan coat is still supreme, and is seen with variations in collars, which are square at the back and long in front, in complementary colors. A handsome one of checked worsted had the two backs cut so that they met in a bias seam in the back. A straight band of the same material was stitched around the bottom and up the front closing.

A new style of sleeping garment shows the eastern influence. This is a charming frilled pajama. The trou-

## SERVICES CITY CHURCHES

### ANGELICAN.

Third Sunday in Lent.

Christ Church Cathedral, Burdette avenue. Holy communion at 11 a. m.; matins with sermon at 11 a. m. preacher, Rev. G. H. Andrews, priest in charge of St. Mary's, Oak Bay, sec. for children at 11 a. m.; evening service at 7 p. m.

St. John's, corner Mason and Quadra. Holy communion at 11 a. m.; matins at 11 a. m.; evening service at 7 p. m. (except Wednesdays and Fridays). Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.15 a. m.; matins daily at 10 a. m.; with the litany on Wednesdays and Fridays; evening service at 7.15 p. m. (except Fridays); choral evensong on Fridays at 8 p. m.; instruction by Rev. W. H. Dawe; special service on Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; instruction by the Bishop, Ross Bay district; service at 4 p. m. at home, Ross Bay nurseries, Fairfield road.

St. Mark's, Boleyn street. Rev. J. W. Flint, vicar. Litany, eucharist and sermon; 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; evening and sermon by Rev. F. H. Fatt at 7 p. m.

St. Saviour's, Victoria West. Holy communion and morning prayer, 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.; evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

St. Barnabas, corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. Celebration of the eucharist at 11 a. m.; matins at 10.30; eucharist and sermon by Rev. W. Baugh-Allen at 11. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.; choral evensong at 7 p. m. The rectory, Rev. E. G. Miller, vicar.

St. John's, corner Mason and Quadra. Holy communion at 11 a. m.; matins and sermon by Rev. Percival Jackson at 11 a. m.; Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick at 7 p. m.; Sunday school, 2.30.

St. Mary's, Burns street. Oak Bay. Services: 11 a. m. holy communion; 11 a. m. matins and sermon by Dean Doull; 3 p. m. Sunday school; 7 p. m. evening and sermon. Rev. G. H. Andrews, M. A., priest in charge.

St. Paul's, Royal Naval Station and Garrison church. Holy communion, 11 a. m.; matins and sermon by Rev. W. Baugh-Allen. Matins and litany, 8 a. m.; communion and sermon, 10.30; Sunday school, 2.30; evensong and sermon, 7 p. m.

Pemberton Memorial Chapel, Royal Jubilee hospital. Holy communion, hymns and sermon, 10.30. Patients, nurses, members of the hospital staff, as also church people living in the neighborhood, cordially invited to this service.

St. James', corner of Quebec and St. John streets. Rector, Rev. J. H. Sweet. Holy communion at 8 a. m.; matins and sermon by Rev. W. Baugh-Allen. Sunday school at 2.30; evensong and sermon at 7 p. m.

Oaklands Church of English mission. Services every Sunday 7.30 a. m. Sunday school, 8 p. m. Holy communion, first Sunday in month, 9 a. m.

Church of Our Lord, corner of Humboldt and Blanchard streets. Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Preacher, Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

St. Columba, Hulton street. Oak Bay. Rev. R. A. Macdonnell minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.

Knox, 305 Stanley avenue. Sabbath services, 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Bible class at 10 a. m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. Rev. Joseph McCoy, M. A., minister.

First, corner of Quadra and Fisgard streets. Minister, Rev. Jno. Gibson Inkster, B. A. Director of religious education, Rev. A. Isaacson. Holy communion, 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 11 a. m.; Bible class at 12.15; Sunday school at 2.30; evening service at 7.30.

St. Paul's, corner Mary and Henry streets. Victoria West. Rev. Hector N. Maclean, M. A., Ph. D., minister. Morning service Sunday at 11 a. m.; evening service at 7.30. Preacher for the day, Rev. A. E. Munro.

St. Andrew's, corner of Douglas and Broughton streets. Rev. Leslie Clay, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath school at 2.30.

Erskine, Harriet road, north of Boleyn street. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.

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ing service at 11 o'clock; Scandinavian service at 3; Luther League devotional service, 6.45 p. m.; evening service, 7.30.

NAZARENE CHURCH. Nazarene, corner of Chambers and Fisgard streets. C. S. McKinley, pastor. Class meeting, 10 a. m.; Mr. Boulding, leader. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school, 2.30. Miss Schuler, superintendent. Evening evangelistic service at 7.30, conducted by the pastor. Preaching at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 7.45.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Society of Friends, meeting house, Fern street (off Port street). Meetings for worship, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; evening meeting, address by Mr. Henry Clark, 7 o'clock.

UNITARIAN. Unitarian, Fernwood road and Fisgard street. Services at 11 a. m., preaching by Rev. Frank W. Pratt; Sunday school, 12.15 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 335 Pandora avenue. Services are held on Sunday at 11 a. m. Testimony meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC. St. Andrew's Cathedral, corner of St. James and Victoria streets. Mission of two weeks, beginning at the high mass on Sunday at 11 a. m. Preachers: Father Thomas A. Murphy, S. J., of Portland, Oregon. First week for women, second week for men. Order of exercises: 8 a. m. mass and short instruction; 8 a. m. mass and sermon; 3.30 p. m. Way of the Cross. Children's mission, second week at 2.30 p. m.; 7 p. m. instruction; 7.30 p. m. rosary, mission and benediction.

OTHER MEETINGS. Victoria Christian Science Society, Castle Hall, North Park street. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; morning meeting, 11 o'clock. Welsh service, Foresters' hall, Broad street, at 7.30 p. m.

Victoria Hall, 145 Blanchard street. Christians meet as follows: 3 p. m. Sunday school and Bible classes; 7 p. m. Gospel meeting; W. J. McClure, Belfast, speaker.

Christians meet in Oaklands Gospel hall, Cedar Hill road and Hillside avenue. At 11 a. m., breaking of bread; 3 p. m. school; 7 p. m. address; Gospel meeting at 7.30 p. m.

Avenue theatre, Oak Bay. Evening service, 7.30 o'clock. Rev. W. H. Collins will lecture. Special music.

The Theosophical Society meets Sunday, 8 p. m., at 42 Campbell building. Lecture by Mrs. M. Sanders.

Victoria Progressive Spiritualism Society will meet at 617 Cormorant street, 7.30 p. m., evening. Mrs. F. V. Jackson, speaker. Spirit messages at close of lecture.

The Psychic Research Society holds its Sunday evening service at A.O.F. hall, 115 Broad street, 8 p. m. Mrs. M. Perkins will lecture. Messages at close of lecture.

Massages at close of the Progressive Lyceum meet at 2.30 p. m.

Free Gospel service are being continued Sunday evenings in the majestic theatre, Yates street. Service begins at 7.45.

Christadelphian meet every Sunday in No. 2 hall, A. O. U. W. building, Yates street. Lecture at 7.30. All seats free.

Progressive Thought Temple, corner Pandora and Blanchard streets. Dr. T. W. Butler will speak at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Divine Psychic Society, K. of P. hall, North Park street. Mrs. I. Reese, B.D., lectures Sunday evening at 7.30.

Hebron Hall, 723 Courtney street. Rehearsers meet on Lord's day. Breaking of bread at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 o'clock. Gospel meeting, 7.30.

Services at the City Mission Sunday at 2.30 and 7.15 p. m. C. S. McKinley, superintendent.

MUSICAL SERVICE. Interesting Programme Arranged for First Congregational Church Tomorrow Evening.

The return of Rev. H. A. Carson, B. A., from a short visit to the south will be the occasion of a special service of music and song at the First Congregational church on Sunday evening at 7. W. H. Davis, the organist, will give a brief recital.

The new church organ, commencing at 7.15 p. m., when he will render a special programme of music:

Organ—Psalter March.... Baptiste-Calkin  
Organ—Psalter March.... Baptiste-Calkin  
Organ—Psalter March.... Baptiste-Calkin  
Organ—Psalter March.... Baptiste-Calkin

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Organ—Psalter March.... Baptiste-Calkin

739 YATES  
ST.

Gordons

PHONE  
1391

## Interesting News for Monday's Shoppers

### Anderson's Zephyr Gingham

We have just received and placed on display a large shipment of this material so popular for making Summer dresses, children's frocks or men's shirts. There is a splendid assortment of colorings and designs in self, stripes, checks and plaids. We always have a big demand for this famous brand of Gingham, and this Spring it will be greater than ever. Make your selections as soon as convenient; 32 in. wide. Prices, per yard, 20¢ to ..... 30¢

### The "Constance"—Our Special \$1.00 Glove

These Gloves are made from real French kid by a well-known firm especially for us, and they are certainly wonderful value. All the wanted shades are here. Our price, per pair ..... \$1.00

### Taffeta Silk Special at 45c Yard

This is the remaining portion of the sale of a special purchase. Their regular values are 75c and \$1.00 per yard. You can still select from a large number of colors. To clear at, per yard ..... 45¢

### Fine Summerknit Underwear

Combinations in finest silk lisle, made with low neck and sleeveless, trimmed with dainty lace; umbrella knee or knicker style. Sizes 34 to 42. Prices \$1.75 to \$2.00  
Sik Lisle Combinations with low neck, with or without sleeves; loose or tight-fitting knee. Yokes finished plain and neatly trimmed with lace. All sizes. Prices are 75¢ to ..... \$1.50  
Made of fine cotton-lisle in plain, ribbed or porous knit, with or without sleeves, loose or tight knee. Prices, per garment, 50¢ to ..... 75¢  
Splendid Assortment of Ladies' Vests in Extra Large Sizes

### Special Purchase of Serviceable House Dresses

Many housewives will welcome this opportunity to buy a neat and serviceable House Dress. They are made of a good wearing quality of chambray and print, in pleated styles. Some have cap to match made with a hood and edged with elastic to clasp round the hair. All button down the front, and have three-quarter length sleeves. Very special values at \$1.25 to ..... \$2.75

## Agents for the Famous Dorothy Dodd Shoes

### SCRAP BOOK

Centenary of Eastwick, the Translator of Sadi.

Edward Fitzgerald has gained a permanent place among the world's immortal by his remarkable version of Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat." What Fitzgerald did for the pessimistic Persian poet of Nishapur, in translating into limpid English verse the ten-makro-astromer-bard's epigrams in praise of wine, love and pleasure, Edward Backhouse Eastwick, did for works of another old Persian poet, Sadi, although with less literary charm and consequent lesser glory.

English literati and Orientalists will celebrate to-day the centenary of Eastwick, who was born in Warwick, March 14, 1814. He was graduated from Oxford, and as a young man entered the service of the East India company. Later he became secretary of legation in Persia. He died in his seventieth year, and most of his long life was spent in the Orient. Of a literary bent, he was naturally attracted to the study of the works of Oriental writers, and made many translations from Persian and Hindu.

Eastwick's greatest work, and the one on which his fame chiefly rests, is the translation of Sadi's "Gulistan," or "The Rose Garden." Sadi was one of that immortal group of Persian poets, which included Omar, Hafiz and Jami, who flourished in those golden days when Bagdad and Isfahan were numbered among the great cities of the world. Omar Khayyam's boon companions at Nishapur had "turned down an empty glass" about three-quarters of a century before Sadi was born, and the end of the twelfth century. In his youth Sadi was a traveller, and visited Hindustan, Syria, Palestine, Abyssinia and other distant parts, and made several pilgrimages to the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina. While in Syria he was taken captive by Christian Crusaders, who forced him to labor as a slave at the fortifications of Tripoli. After years of servitude, during which he was lashed and tortured by his Christian masters, Sadi escaped and returned to his native city, Shiraz in Persia. He had spent half a century in wandering, and for nearly fifty years more he dwelt quietly in Shiraz, devoting himself to literary composition, and delighting everybody with his poems and sage precepts. In Eastwick's translation of "The Rose Garden," and in other translations from many pens, the Occidental reader may now enjoy something of the charm and vigor of those delightful poems which made Sadi celebrated as the greatest didactic poet of Persia.

Twenty-one years ago to-day the name of Thomas Yorke, of Philadelphia, was written on the top line of the first page of a brand new hotel register. The signature is historic, for Mr. Yorke was the first to register at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York, which was formally opened with a concert on the night of March 14, 1893. Although it was a rainy, blust-

## NOSE AND HEAD STOPPED UP FROM COLD OR CATARRH, OPEN AT ONCE

My Cleansing, Healing Balm Instantly Clears Nose, Head and Throat—Stops Nasty Catarrhal Discharges. Dull Headache Goes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm." Get a small bottle anyway. Just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrh sore throat will be gone. End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm

dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake to-night struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hacking and blowing. Catarrh of a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

## IF CONSTIPATED OR BILIOUS "CASCARETS"

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels

Get a 10-cent box.

Take a Cascaret to-night to cleanse your Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and you will surely feel great by morning. You men and women who have headache, coated tongue, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous, upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and feel all worn out. Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets—or merely forcing a passage every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil?

Cascarets immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the intestines and bowels.

Remember, a Cascaret to-night will straighten you out by morning. A 10-cent box from your druggist means healthy bowel action; a clear head and cheerfulness for months. Don't forget the children.

## JUST DOG TIRED

How often one hears this expression from tired mothers with either domestic or social cares. Back-aching pains, dizziness, nervousness, headache, and all the other ailments that come from lack of rest, are the result of a tired body. Head aching and back aching. This means uric acid poisoning. What is the remedy?—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They will help you, mother. At all druggists. Manufactured by Dr. J. C. Williams, 221-223 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dental Work With a Guarantee.—Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street. Open evenings.

Dental Work With a Guarantee.—Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street. Open evenings.

Dental Work With a Guarantee.—Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street. Open evenings.

Dental Work With a Guarantee.—Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street. Open evenings.

Dental Work With a Guarantee.—Dr. J. L. Thompson, 1214 Government street. Open evenings.

A Girdle Waist With White Serge Skirt.

other at "those who ought to know," but can be answered only by faithfully reporting what is being worn by the ultra smart, who easily govern the styles for the average woman.

Illustrated are two styles for spring and summer wear. The first picture shows a waist of green faille. The fullness at the neck is laid in pleats. The shoulder-line is smartly long with plain set-in sleeves. A rolling collar of doubled white organza flares out from the neck and a stiff little bow of black gives the finish to the neck, while dainty, narrow turn-back cuffs give the proper touch to the sleeves. This is worn with a white serge skirt, which buttons down the front and has set-in pleats at the bottom.

The model used for the other illustration is made of antique crepe in Roman stripes, with green as a predominating color. A short peplum is lengthened by a gathered ruffle, and with this is worn a faille silk skirt of green. A chemise of fine batiste and footling is worn with the waist, and the collar and belt are of green faille silk.

At a recent spring opening many beautiful gowns were seen whose combination of colors and materials was most striking and not to be forgotten when remodeling a last season's frock. A handsome gown of brick-colored moire has sleeves of brick-colored taffeta. A crushed sash girde of taffeta has wide bead fringe following the lower edge.

A striking afternoon frock is developed in blue crepe de chine, with sleeves of figured green silk. A fitted peplum of green, longer in front, is edged with a narrow cuff and a wide, pleated flounce of blue is attached underneath it, making a long tunic. This is a smart style if utilized by a master dressmaker, but an amateur should view it with distrust, for it can be smart, and it may be patchy.

Combinations of color and material do not confine themselves to suits and costumes alone, but are also seen among waists and blouses of linen, lawn, net and silk.

A handsome waist of embroidered net has a collar, and half of the evening vestee, or lace, with the lower part of yellow silk, which is attached on to the lace. A tiny, flat bow of black picot-ed ribbon is placed squarely at the end of the V-neck. A little touch of black is seen on white and colored waists. It gives depth and character to combinations which might otherwise appear linae.

The old-fashioned shirt waist is appearing in a new-fashioned garment of

Roman Striped Antique Crepe With Faille Skirt.

ers, gathered in at the ankles, give a truly Oriental appearance. Negligees they are, for with their net frills at neck and sleeves they scarcely suggest hard usage, but add an odd attraction most appropriate for lounging about one's room.

### Easy Way to Remove Freckles and Eruptions

Some women have skin of such texture they occasionally are annoyed by the sudden appearance of freckles, slight eruptions or fine lines. March winds usually play havoc with skins of that kind. In such cases if one will procure an ounce of common mercuric wax at any drug store, apply a little of it before retiring like cold cream, she can easily overcome the trouble. When the wax is washed off next morning, flaky skin particles come with it. The entire outer cuticle is removed in this way in a week or so, with all its defects. No black could be effectively remove freckles or blemishes. The new surface is smooth, clear, fresh looking. No pain or inconvenience accompanies this simple treatment.

In case of wrinkles which sink beneath the outer skin, a solution of excoite, 1 cc. dissolved in 1-2 pt. witch hazel, makes a face bath which is wonderfully effective.

Emmanuel, corner Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue. Rev. William Stevenson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2.30 p. m. Branch Sunday school, Balaclava street and King's road, 2.30 p. m.

Douglas street, car







# THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN CO.

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Branches—Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Toronto, Edinburgh (Scotland), and London (England)

Paid-Up Capital.....\$2,356,025.88  
Reserve.....652,749.54  
Assets.....7,480,339.40

## ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities

At December 31, 1913

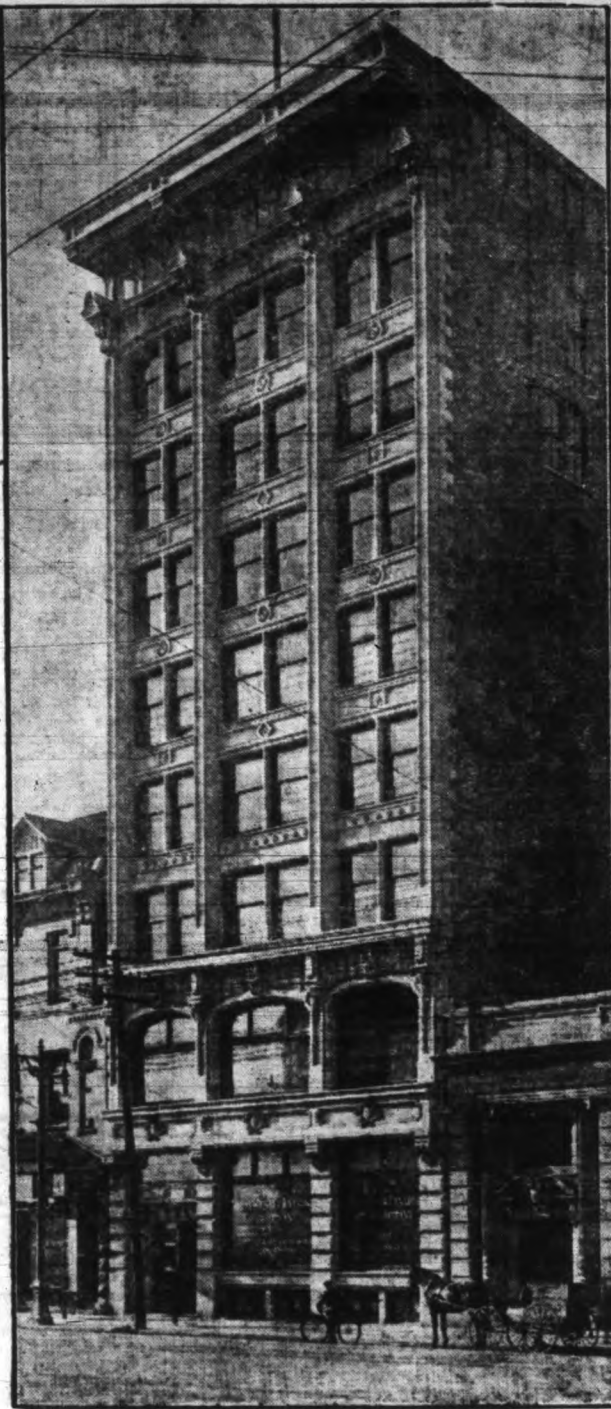
#### ASSETS

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Real Estate Loans—First Mortgages.....                    | \$6,493,363.52        |
| Bank and Trust Company Stocks, with Interest accrued..... | 123,781.15            |
| Head Office Premises.....                                 | 498,924.62            |
| Real Estate owned by Company, and other securities.....   | 17,619.72             |
| Sundry Accounts Due Company.....                          | 4,713.05              |
| Charter and License Account.....                          | 6,452.92              |
| Commission and Expense Suspense Account.....              | 20,782.28             |
| Furniture and Fixtures—Head Office and Branches.....      | 44,975.50             |
| Due from Company's Agents.....                            | 5,116.88              |
| Cash on Hand and Deposits, less Bank Overdraft.....       | 265,209.76            |
|   | <u>\$7,480,339.40</u> |

#### LIABILITIES

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Capital Stock Subscribed.....                                | \$2,426,750.00        |
| Capital Stock Paid Up.....                                   | \$2,356,025.88        |
| Interest Accrued on Capital Stock "B".....                   | 693.40                |
| Unclaimed Dividends.....                                     | 1,402.35              |
| Dividends on Capital Stock "A" and "B," January 1, 1914..... | 105,163.62            |
| Deposits and Accrued Interest.....                           | 1,394,209.33          |
| Debentures and Accrued Interest.....                         | 997,138.09            |
| Loan Repayments.....   | 1,376,899.55          |
| Amounts Unadvanced on Mortgage Loans.....                    | 595,986.62            |
| Sundry Accounts Payable.....                                 | 71.02                 |
| Reserve Fund—1912.....                                       | \$600,806.08          |
| Added—1913.....  | 51,943.46             |
|  | <u>652,749.54</u>     |
|  | <u>\$7,480,339.40</u> |

W. T. ALEXANDER, Pres. E. S. POPHAM, First Vice-Pres.



THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN BUILDING

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President and Manager.....W. T. Alexander, Esq.  
First Vice-President.....E. S. Popham, Esq., M.D.  
Second Vice-President.....Nicholas Bawlf, Esq.  
Capt. William Robinson, E. F. Hutchings, Esq.; D. E. Sprague, Esq.; Sir Gilbert Parker, (London, Eng.); F. D. Martin, Esq.; E. L. Taylor, Esq., K.C., M.P.P.; S. D. Lazier, Esq.; F. H. Alexander, Esq.

### Profit and Loss Account

For Year Ending December 31, 1913.

| Dr.  |                     | Cr.  |                     |
|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Interest credited to<br>Partly Paid Capital Stock . . . . .              | \$ 776.61           | Net Profits for the<br>year from First<br>Mortgages and<br>other sources,<br>after providing for<br>all expenses, in-<br>cluding, Salaries,<br>Commissions,<br>Rents, Printing,<br>and Stationery,<br>etc. . . . . | \$351,573.66        |
| Interest paid and ac-<br>crued on Deben-<br>tures and Deposits . . . . . | 85,495.62           |  |                     |
| Written off Office<br>Furniture and<br>Fixtures . . . . .                | 6,870.96            |  |                     |
| Dividend "A" July<br>1, 1913. . . . .                                    | 101,988.46          |  |                     |
| Dividend "A" Janu-<br>ary 1, 1914. . . . .                               | 104,498.55          |  |                     |
| Transferred to Re-<br>serve Fund . . . . .                               | 51,943.46           |  |                     |
|  | <u>\$351,573.66</u> |  | <u>\$351,573.66</u> |

#### RESERVE FUND

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Balance at Credit of Account, December 31, 1912..... | \$600,806.08        |
| Transferred from Profit and Loss Account.....        | 51,943.46           |
|  | <u>\$652,749.54</u> |

#### AUDITORS' STATEMENT

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have audited the books and accounts of The Great West Permanent Loan Company for the year ending December 31, 1913, and have found them properly stated and sufficiently vouched. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet presents a correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at December 31, 1913, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

We have examined the securities for loans in the hands of the Company, and compared them with the Mortgage Ledgers, and found them in agreement therewith. We have also inspected the Bank and Trust Company securities which have been taken into the Balance Sheet at cost.

(Signed)  
D. A. PENDER, C.A.  
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A. Auditors.  
Winnipeg, February 4, 1914.

W. G. PTOLEMY, Local Manager, 1016 Government Street

## THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Branches—Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$1,168,100.00  
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....574,560.11  
RESERVE.....149,593.45  
TOTAL ASSETS.....3,871,521.74

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Vice-Presidents—Sir Douglas Cameron; E. F. Hutchings, Esq.; D. E. Sprague, Esq.; Sir Gilbert Parker, (London, England).  
Managing Director—W. T. Alexander, Esq.  
E. D. Martin, Esq.; F. H. Alexander, Esq.; E. L. Taylor, Esq., K.C., M.P.P.; S. D. Lazier, Esq.; James Short, Esq., K.C. (Calgary);  
Hon. A. C. Rutherford (Edmonton); Wm. H. Duncan, Esq. (Regina); Jonathan Rogers, Esq. (Vancouver); R. T. Elliott, Esq., K.C. (Victoria); Thos. S. McPherson, Esq. (Victoria).

## SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities

At December 31st, 1913.

| ASSETS.  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Capital—   |                       |
| Mortgages on Real Estate advances to clients, etc..... | \$601,072.39          |
| Stocks.....  | 348,173.25            |
| Furniture and Fixtures H. O. and branches.....         | 5,997.59              |
| Charter and License.....                               | 1,946.89              |
| Sundry Accounts due Company.....                       | 175.00                |
| Cash on hand and in bank, less overdraft.....          | 60,398.78             |
|  | <u>\$1,017,763.72</u> |
| Estate, Trust and Agency Accounts—                     |                       |
| Funds and Investments.....                             | 2,853,758.02          |
|  | <u>\$3,871,521.74</u> |
| LIABILITIES.   |                       |
| Capital Stock subscribed.....                          | \$1,168,100.00        |
| Capital Stock paid up.....                             | \$574,560.11          |
| Deposits and accrued Interest.....                     | 265,451.26            |
| Amount due on uncompleted Loans.....                   | 84.00                 |
| Due to Branches.....                                   | 180.00                |
| Dividend payable January 2, 1914.....                  | 31,374.90             |
| Reserve Fund.....                                      | 149,593.45            |
|  | <u>\$1,017,763.72</u> |
| Estate, Trust and Agency Accounts.....                 | 2,853,758.02          |
|  | <u>\$3,871,521.74</u> |

WM. ROBINSON, President.

W. T. ALEXANDER, General Manager.

Phone 1055

R. W. PERRY, Local Mgr.

1016 Government St.

### Profit and Loss Account

For Year Ending December 31st, 1913.

| Dr.   | Cr.                 |
|---|---------------------|
| Dividend payable January 2, 1914.....   | \$31,374.90         |
| Written off—Office furniture and fixtures.....  | 666.40              |
| Transferred to Reserve.....   | 24,016.95           |
|   | <u>\$56,058.25</u>  |
| Net Profits for the year from Mortgages, Stocks, Trusts, and Estates, and other sources, after providing for Bank Interest and interest on Deposit charges, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, and all expenses ( \$ 53,808.25 ), which, with \$ 2,250.00 Premium on Capital Stock amounts to..... | \$56,058.25         |
|   | <u>\$56,058.25</u>  |
| RESERVE FUND.   |                     |
| Balance at credit of account, December 31, 1912.....  | \$125,576.50        |
| Transferred from Profit and Loss Account.....   | 24,016.95           |
|   | <u>\$149,593.45</u> |

#### AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

I beg to report having audited the books and accounts of The Imperial Canadian Trust Company for the year ending December 31st, 1913, and having found them properly stated and sufficiently vouched. In my opinion the above balance sheet presents a correct view of the affairs of the Company as at December 31st, 1913, and as shown by the books of the Company.

I have examined the securities for loans in the hands of the Company, and have compared them with the Mortgage Ledgers, and found them in agreement therewith. I have also inspected the Certificates for Stock held by the Company, and found same in order.

D. A. PENDER, C.A., Auditor.

Winnipeg, February 14th, 1914.

## THE CANADIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, WINNIPEG

Branches—Toronto, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$3,000,000.00  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....2,055,400.00  
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....1,057,307.50  
NET SURPLUS OF SHAREHOLDERS.....247,746.72  
NET SURPLUS OF POLICYHOLDERS.....1,305,054.22

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President—Capt. William Robinson.  
Vice-Presidents—Nicholas Bawlf, Esq.; D. E. Sprague, Esq.; F. H. Alexander, Esq.  
Managing Director—W. T. Alexander, Esq.  
E. F. Hutchings, Esq.; E. D. Martin, Esq.; E. L. Taylor, Esq., K.C., M.P.P.; Dr. E. S. Popham; S. D. Lazier, Esq.; Sir Gilbert Parker (London, England); F. N. Darke, Esq. (Regina); Andrew Grey, Esq. (Victoria); Jonathan Rogers, Esq. (Vancouver).

### Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1913

| ASSETS.   |                       | LIABILITIES.  |                       |
|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate and Accrued Interest.....                   | \$1,218,609.39        | Reserve for Unearned Premiums (Dominion Government basis).....  | \$113,898.00          |
| Stocks and Debentures and Accrued Interest.....                                 | 183,493.93            | Accounts payable, due reinsurers and Provincial taxes accrued.....                                    | 5,540.73              |
| Office Furniture and Fixtures, Maps, Plans and Supplies, less depreciation..... | 16,006.97             | Losses (in course of adjustment).....   | 7,380.09              |
| Accounts Receivable, due by Reinsurance.....                                    | 7,661.45              | Reinsurance Premiums (held as Reserve on Deposit).....  | 35,907.72             |
| Agents and Branch Offices, Balances.....  | 27,983.72             | Dividend for half-year ending December 31, 1913.....  | 28,914.72             |
| Cash in Banks and on Hand.....  | 22,042.12             | CAPITAL STOCK—Subscribed (\$2,055,400.00)<br>Paid up.....\$1,057,307.50<br>Net surplus.....247,746.72 |                       |
|   | <u>\$1,495,796.40</u> |   |                       |
|   |                       | SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS.....   | <u>1,305,054.22</u>   |
|   |                       |   | <u>\$1,495,796.40</u> |

### Revenue Account for Year Ending December 31st, 1913

| General and Organization Expenses—                             |                     | Balance brought forward from 1912.....                             |                     |
|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Fire Department.....   | \$ 40,245.29        | Premiums on Capital Stock.....                                     | \$17.91             |
| Loan and Investment Department.....                            | 14,997.72           | Profits from Mortgages, Stocks, Debentures, and other sources..... | 95,551.31           |
| Salaries and Commissions—                                      |                     | Fire Insurance Premiums, net.....                                  | 225,996.73          |
| Fire Department.....   | \$ 52,753.88        |  | <u>\$652,359.63</u> |
| Loan and Investment Department.....                            | 20,545.00           |  |                     |
|  | <u>73,298.88</u>    |  |                     |
| Depreciation written off Office Furniture, Maps and Plans..... | 1,364.89            |  |                     |
| Charter and License written off.....                           | 4,752.40            |  |                     |
| Losses and Loss Adjustment Fees.....                           | \$ 66,244.31        |  |                     |
| Less Reinsurance Loss Recoveries.....                          | 18,377.92           |  |                     |
|  | <u>47,866.39</u>    |  |                     |
| Reinsurance Premiums.....                                      | 79,273.46           |  |                     |
| Dividend for half-year ending December 31, 1913.....           | 28,914.72           |  |                     |
| Reserve for Unearned Premiums.....                             | \$113,898.96        |  |                     |
| Net Surplus.....   | 247,746.72          |  |                     |
|  | <u>\$652,359.63</u> |  |                     |
| Balance.....   |                     |  | <u>\$652,359.63</u> |

#### AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, beg to report I have audited the books and accounts of The Canadian National Fire Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1913, and have found them properly stated and sufficiently vouched. In my opinion the above balance sheet presents a correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December, 1913, according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

I have examined the securities for loans in the hands of the Company, and compared them with the Mortgage Ledgers, and found them in agreement therewith. I have also inspected the various securities held by the Company which have been taken into the Balance Sheet at cost.

(Signed) D. A. PENDER, C.A.  
of D. A. Pender, Cooper, Slosser & Co., Auditors.  
Winnipeg, Feb. 7th, 1914.

Phone 1055

R. W. PERRY, Local Mgr.

1016 Government St.



# SOUTH AMERICA AS IT IS TODAY

by STEPHEN BONSAI

The Migratory and the Sedentary Indians of South America—Guarani, Their Universal Language, a Sort of Esperanto—the Story of Ramirez and His Wonderful Mine—Doomed to a Life of Hard Labor.



BOLIVIAN INDIANS

SCIENTISTS claim and prove with more than ordinary conclusiveness that South America was inhabited even in Pleistocene times by the primitive races which still persist from Panama to Patagonia. The "Long-Heads" are supposed to have been the first arrivals from their ancient Asian home by that land connection between the two continents which has now for the most part disappeared.

Later came the "Round-Heads," who kept generally to the Pacific side of the continent, or rather to the Pacific side of that great inland or Pampean sea which formerly occupied the centre of South America before the present high and table lands were pressed up out of the bowels of the earth in formation.

It was along the Pacific coast and the line of the Andean plateau that the "Round-Heads" developed that remarkable civilization whose ruins are strewn from the Cundinamarca district of Colombia down to the site of Santiago, the present capital of Chile. The "Round-Heads" were people of very varying degrees of culture. They included the Chibchas of Colombia, who, with the Aymaras of Peru, reached the higher degree of civilization, and descended to the savage Araucanians of Chile, who at least as a pure-blooded race, have practically disappeared.

In the early generations of the migration these races were kept apart by the inland sea which, as that great American traveler and geologist, Col. Church was the first to show, covered the heart and central districts of the great continent. These tremendous expanses of water were difficult to cross by tribes whose knowledge of navigation was evidently extremely limited. But as the floods waned and finally disappeared these Indians came more and more together in contacts which were sometimes friendly and sometimes hostile. In consequence of the intercourse which was in this way established, the types which these races presented were gradually softened and at last blended, so that we now have from one end of the continent to the other that general Mongolo-Caucasic type which scientists are beginning to call the American type.

## A Universal Mother Tongue.

The speech of all these peoples was extraordinarily uniform. It is held by those competent to judge as exceedingly remarkable that the stage of culture reached by the various divisions makes but for few and insignificant differences of structure, and that the language of the cultivated Quichuan is rude in the same mold as that of the rustic Patagonian. It is said that not even the germs of their speech can be traced to the old world; that it is entirely American and sui generis. Another extraordinary feature of this linguistic situation is the number of languages or dialects which are here spoken. It is said that there are more than 100, all allied and co-ordinated, which are commonly spoken and used in South America to-day.

Two of these linguistic groups have a very wide range, while the others are crowded into small zones. The Quichua-Aymara languages range over a wide domain which approximates if it is not continuous with the boundaries of the old Peruvian empire. The Tupi-Guarani languages are known to be spread over wide areas, which will in all probability be further enlarged by explorations that are yet to be made. Of this family the Carib is a member, and this interesting tribe that was formerly supposed to have originated either in Colombia or in the Antilles is now clearly shown to have had its cradle somewhere around the headwaters of the Amazon.

Their migratory movements were directed northward from the very



MAKING ADOBE BRICKS



VALLE DEL ACONCAGUA, CHILE

heart of the continent, along the great water courses to the Caribbean world, and they reached the West Indies certainly, and Florida in all human probability, in their career of conquest.

For reasons of a social and political rather than of an ethnical nature, or so it is that scientists hold, a very wide expansion has been given to the Tupi-Guarani language, which with the flight of time has become the common medium of intercourse, the lingua franca of very large sections of the new continent. There is no reason to doubt that the missionary zeal and enterprise of the Jesuits, who were the first to bring light into this benighted field, had much to do with the achievement of this astonishing result. In the sixteenth century they found that their operations were greatly embarrassed by the multiplicity of local dialects and the repugnance or inability of the natives to obtain anything like a working control of Spanish or Portuguese. So they adopted two native forms of speech well suited to the mental capacity of the widely separated tribes.

For the highlands and the Andean villages, Quichuan was chosen, and it is still the language of the highlands. A colloquial form of Tupi-Guarani was selected for the tribes of the Amazon and the Parana basins and, as communication was easy along the water courses, this language was soon introduced throughout the vast regions that were tapped by this extraordinary network of rivers which then, as to-day, was a remarkable characteristic of the South American continent.

The Esperanto of South America.

The Indians were taught many things of great value when, voluntarily or under compulsion, they reported to the Jesuit missions. Perhaps only the common language stayed with them, and they continued to speak it even after the expulsion of the padres and when the churches that they founded were deserted and the missions fell into decay. To-day this Guarani dialect selected by the missionaries and whittled by them into a written form is still widely diffused throughout Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina, all along the immense stretches of territory that were washed and reached by the river Parana. It is quite current among many of the mixed European communities, and as an uncommonly valuable public utility is destined long to survive. If it may not be regarded from the number of those who speak it as a world language, it is nevertheless the Esperanto of South America.

Unfortunately it cannot be claimed that the domesticated Indians, mostly Quichuan and Aymara and the kindred tribes which have been prac-

tically sedentary for centuries past on the highlands of Ecuador and of Peru, enjoy any material advantages over their free and migratory cousins who roam about, rather under the compulsion of hunger than at will, along the upper waters of the Amazon and the wide reaches of the Parana.

The sedentary Indians of the countries mentioned—Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia—are supposed to number about 6,000,000. And while nothing like an orderly and scientific census has ever been attempted, this figure is generally accepted as approximately correct. Certainly these people are very hardworking and of most enduring physical constitution, notwithstanding the indications of degeneracy which are so frequently dwelt upon by medical observers. In my judgment, only in China, and perhaps not there, can men be found capable of performing the physical labor which is their daily stint and at the same time subsisting upon that little with which for the period of their short lives they are able to keep body and soul together.

## Not a Long-Lived Race.

Travelers, native as well as foreign, apparently never tire of telling tales of the great longevity of these Indians and the local chronicles are filled with many anecdotes that tell of the great age to which some of them attain. These stories may, of course, be true; but I am confident that as a rule the highland Indian has a very short life. When you see the hovel in which he is housed, catch a glimpse of the so-called nourishment upon which he subsists, when you see the conditions of exposure to a most penetrating cold in which he lives, you do not wonder that he is an old man at thirty and rarely reaches the age of forty. You only wonder how he could survive one long working day of his life of unrelenting toil and exposure.

In the descriptions which follow of the deplorable conditions in which the Indians of South America live, especially those who dwell upon the lonely, sterile highlands of Peru and Bolivia, I have tried to view the situation dispassionately and to write without national or local prejudice of any kind, to see with an eye single to the cause of humanity. The story of our own handling of the Indian problem is, so far as I know, in no section of the United States subject of self-contradiction. And certainly no one should be at all pleased that the Latin-Americans, though undoubtedly, in part at least, they have been inspired by equally high motives, should have scored the same and perhaps even a more complete failure in their search for a solution than we ourselves have done here at home.

However, no one can possibly know better than I do how frequently do the "personal" experiences of the traveler. However, thorough may be his investigation and however dispassionate his attitude of mind, he can never hope to understand a difficult local situation as well as can im-

partial and unprejudiced natives of the countries involved. Testimony from such sources is, however, unfortunately quite frequently wanting. This, be it said to the credit of South American humanity, is by no means the case in the communities south of Panama. In describing the Indian and the labor situation in Peru, I shall, therefore, lean very heavily on the writings of Garcia-Calderon, to-day the most distinguished publicist of that country. When I come to Bolivia, I shall rely upon the graphic pages of Parades, a native of the country and a writer of accepted reliability. In my description of Indian life and of labor conditions in Paraguay, I shall rely upon the writings of Rafael Barret, an adopted son of that unfortunate country. Of course, in this way I do not seek to shirk my share of responsibility. I shall not make any quotation or reference to any phase of the situation which I would not have made alone on my own responsibility had it not been possible, and as I believe advisable, to strengthen my opinions and conclusions with the evidence of native writers.

## The Exact Situation.

I present the matter in this way all the more readily because I think it would be unfair to the press and the intelligent classes of the countries that suffer under these unfortunate conditions to convey the impression that such things could go on daily and hourly without a voice of protest being raised. Such is not the case. Everywhere the traveler sees indications of a desire for a more humane treatment of the unfortunate Indian and the laborer who has been degraded by generations of peonage, not to say slavery. In many places there are strong societies organized for this very purpose. It is also fair to add that the very frank utterances of Garcia-Calderon and of Parades have been received with enthusiastic applause by very influential people in their respective countries. In no wise have the public careers of these gentlemen been curtailed. No hue and cry has been raised against them as unworthy sons of the soil who are unpatriotic and sensational, although it cannot be said that such criticism is unknown in the discussion of the Indian problem at home with us. I wish I could make this statement so creditable to South American civilization and culture also to include Paraguay and Senor Barret. Unfortunately I cannot. Here on the banks of the Parana a narrower spirit prevails, and as a result of his disclosures showing how the plantation owners amass the wealth which the squander in Paris the unfortunate Paraguayan writer was exiled from his home and kindred and died in lonely exile.

## A Race of Slaves.

It must be recorded that in this whole region there is no regulation of labor. There may be some restraints upon the patrons or bosses on the statute book, but there is none in actual practice, and the so-called national representatives when they assemble are too busy discussing the relative merits of their respective chiefs to make an effort to investigate conditions, much

less to improve them. The political powers that be in all these different localities, it seemed to me, view with absolute indifference the Indian race and its many misfortunes. On the infrequent occasions when the Indian question was raised, all present seemed convinced that the only service that can be expected of the Indian is to continue to be exploited to the end of the chapter, that he is doomed to extinction, and that preparations should be made to replace him with some sturdy immigrant race.

Indeed, when you view the condition in which many of these domesticated Indians live, it seems impossible that they should escape that racial extinction which has been so frequently prophesied for them. A striking illustration of the devastating process to which the Indian is exposed is furnished by the conditions which prevail among the workers in the mine of the Huanchaca of Bolivia. This mine is known throughout the world for its fabulous riches. It is extremely profitable to its owners, and in the circumstances it is natural that some care should be taken to safeguard the lives and the health of the laborers, who in this sparsely settled region are few and far between and most difficult to recruit.

## The Story of Ramirez.

Here, perhaps, I should tell the story of Ramirez, to whom the Indians, if they but knew it, should rather pray than to Santa Rosa or Santa Rita, the goddesses of their predilection. Certain it is that the story of Ramirez has safeguarded more Indians on the high central plateau of South America than ever did the eloquent appeals of Las Casas.

Throughout this region the belief prevails that almost any raged and uncouth Indian knows more about the mineral deposits and resources of this lonely country than can be acquired by the most highly paid mining expert in any number of years. When you question this belief the miners tell you the story of Ramirez, which I am about to relate. He is regarded everywhere as the Christopher Columbus of the Huanchaca mines, which have enriched Bolivia very much as though on a smaller scale—the nitrate deposits of Trapani have enriched the Chileans. As a matter of fact, Ramirez was not a discoverer, and his good fortune was due more to his kind heart than to his keen eye.

ward turned out, out of the kindness of his heart he had doctored and nursed through a long illness years before, appeared on the scene.

"Why do you remain here," she said, "where they treat you so ill—where they would swindle and rob you if there were anything to rob and swindle, but there isn't? Come with me, old friend, and I will show you rock that is worth breaking and dirt that is worth packing away."

And she led him that very day, dizzy and staggering for want of breath, to the undiscovered heights of Pulacayo and laid bare the treasure, revealed the secret that had been kept by every son and every daughter of the tribe since the days of the conquest.

Ramirez was only prevented from becoming a millionaire, many times a millionaire, in fact, by his early death, but the last days of his checkered career were saddened by the knowledge of this discovery and the harvest that would be gathered after he was gone.

## The Homes of the Tollers.

On these heights, more than 4,000 meters above the sea, in caves and in hovels, live and work the mines more than 12,000 people. Their home is a gray, bare mountain peak, rising out of an ashen-hued land of desolation. Upon the peak, which is, of course, surmounted by the legendary cross, every half hour or so a passing cloud hangs and is pricked, as it would seem, sending down upon the village of cave dwellers a great deluge of cold, shivering rain. Drunkenness is rampant and the ravages of alcohol meet the eye in almost every hovel. It is certainly the curse of this place, as it is of the whole country, but there are many who believe, while admitting all this, that no one should dare to walk the streets of Pulacayo, which are gutted with sheer precipices upon either side, unless fortified by copious libations of chicha and under the special protection of that god who looks after drunken men.

This cave of treasure, perched as it is in the clouds about 4,500 yards above the level of the sea, can only be worked by a physical elite, and even these fortunate ones cannot long survive upon this altitude and in this low atmospheric pressure. Despite all the natural and physical obstacles, tempted by the dreams of avarice that are here in all human probability to be realized, a French company has installed itself and works bravely on in defiance of the laws of health and of life. The mortality is tremendous and so, of course, are the dividends. The ghastly death statistics of this mine are frequently cited to show what man will do and to what he will expose his brother man in the lust for gain, but in the interest

A GERMAN FARMER IN SOUTH AMERICA



THE AMERICAN LEGATION, LIMA

of truth and justice I must say that I am convinced from observation that it is in the less rich mines on the lower level, which are being developed by less important aggregations of capital, that the more insanitary conditions prevail and the preventable loss of life so rarely chronicled or indeed noticed is greatest.

## Held in Bondage.

In this place on these lonely heights, shut off from the world and with all government control shut off, this foreign company practically owns, outright, body and soul, 12,000 Quechua Indians, whom it has enlisted, or rather drafted, on the bounty-fed system of labor. While for the best of reasons, because it is so extremely difficult to replace the men and to bring up the working gangs to the necessary strength, an honest effort is certainly made here to maintain sanitary conditions, yet the mortality among these unfortunate peons is something terrible. To cite only one figure among the many whose truth is indisputable, I will merely mention the fact that out of the four hundred births which take place in this mining village up in the clouds every year over 300 infants die before they are three months old.

The comunario, or community system of social organization which obtains to-day in all the country districts of Bolivia, and in many of the highlands of Peru, Parades, a local historian worthy of implicit confidence, describes in his book, "La Provincia de Inquisivi," in the following severe terms, and in so far as my observation and investigation go, his criticisms are fully justified:

"The comunario is only allowed to cultivate a plot of land around his house, leaving uncultivated immense stretches of territory just as they have been ever since America was discovered. It should be borne in mind that of the hundred men who live in a community as a rule only about ten are original or proprietor members, while the membership of the remaining ninety reduces itself to acting as slaves for the fortunate ten, and their consequent misery is extreme."

As a matter of fact, under these circumstances it will not seem surprising that the Indian gets no profit or enjoyment out of the few miserable products which at times he succeeds in getting together as a result of cruel privation and many sacrifices. The distribution of the products is carried out in this way: The lion's share goes to the treasury to pay the tax. Another part goes to the cura for the enforced presidency over the village fetes of the church and for the burial and baptismal expenses of the family. What remains, if anything remains, naturally goes to the gossamer or dramsop for the aguerente or rum in which the unfortunate Indian most stupidly, but naturally, seeks to drown his sorrows.

Parades does not even let the unfortunate Indian enjoy the rest of night which in view of torments of the day he has most certainly deserved. In his picture he goes on to say: "When the peon withdraws into his adobe hovel and his head at last sinks upon his hard pillow, the doors are suddenly burst open and there appears before him the commissioners of the Son of God, or of St. James, which ever name the local wizard or medicine man may have assumed, and they impress upon him in very rude terms the necessity of contributing to the expenses of the native tax, that insatiable fellow who makes a good living and leads a life of luxury out of the fears of his fellow Indians."



## CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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### TWENTY-SIXTH INSTALLMENT JUSTICE AND THE LABOR QUESTION

Of course, in labor controversies it was not always possible to champion the cause of the workers, because in many cases strikes were called which were utterly unwarranted and were fought by methods which cannot be too harshly condemned. No straightforward man can believe, and no fearless man will assert, that a trade union is always right. That man is an unworthy public servant who by speech or silence, by direct statement or cowardly evasion, invariably throws the weight of his influence on the side of the trade union, whether it is right or wrong. It has occasionally been my duty to give utterance to the feelings of all right thinking men by expressing the most emphatic disapproval of unwelcome or even immoral actions by representatives of labor. The man is no true democrat, and if an American, is unworthy of the traditions of his country who, in problems calling for the exercise of a moral judgment, fails to take his stand on conduct and not on class. There are good and bad wage-workers just as there are good and bad employers, and good and bad men of small means and of large means alike. But a willingness to do equal and exact justice to all citizens, irrespective of race, creed, section, or economic interest and position, does not imply a failure to recognize the enormous economic, political, and moral possibilities of the trade union. Just as democratic government cannot be condemned because of errors, and even crimes committed by men democratically elected, so trade unionism must not be condemned because of errors or crimes of occasional trade union leaders. The problem lies deeper. While we must repress all illegalities and discourage all immoralities, whether of labor organizations or of corporations, we must recognize the fact that to-day the organization of labor into trade unions and federations is necessary, is beneficial, and is one of the greatest possible agencies in the attainment of a true industrial as well as a true political democracy in the United States.

If I were a factory employee, a workman on the railroad, or a wage-earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy, I would join in order to fight that policy; if the union leaders were dishonest, I would join in order to put them out. I believe in the union and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interests advanced by the union.

**Socialism and "Class War."**  
None the less, without impugning their motives, I do disagree most emphatically with both the fundamental philosophy and the proposed remedies of the Marxian Socialists. These Socialists are unalterably opposed to our whole industrial system. They believe that the payment of wages means everywhere and inevitably an exploitation of the laborer by the employer, and that this leads inevitably to a class war between those two groups, or, as they would say, between the capitalists and the proletariat. They assert that this class war is already upon us and can be ended only when capitalism is entirely destroyed and all the machines, mills, mines, railways, and other private property used in production are confiscated, expropriated, or taken over by the workers. They do not as a rule claim—although some of the sinister extremists among them do—that this class war is a war of blood.

### ECZEMA ON FACE, SCALP AND HANDS

Came Off in Scales. Itched Badly. Had to Tie Hands. Little Watery Pimples. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Cured.

1307 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.—"My eczema first started when I was a baby, on my face and scalp. It seemed dry and when I scratched it, it came off in scales. It itched very badly and I was obliged to have my hands tied up so as to prevent scratching my face. Little white watery pimples came on my hands and face and I had to stay home from school for nearly two weeks. It caused my face and hands to look badly. The eczema took a very bad form, appearing on my face in little watery ulcers so bad that I could hardly bear to be touched. My hair being naturally very thick I found to be getting thinner and wondered what could cause it to fall out.  
"My mother tried—and—and—and spent no end of money trying to get me better but it did no good. At last a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my mother used them. We applied the Cuticura Ointment to my face, head and hands and washed with the Cuticura Soap and the eczema began to disappear. Before six months had passed I was completely cured." (Signed) Miss Constance Jane, May 26, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skin, itching, scaly scalp, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and chapped nails, that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single set is often sufficient. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A.

and bullets, but they do claim that there is and must be a continual struggle between two great classes, whose interests are opposed and cannot be reconciled. In this war they insist that the whole government—national, state, and local—is on the side of the employers and is used by them against the workmen, and that our law and even our common morality are class weapons, like a policeman's club, or a Gatling gun.

I have never believed, and do not to-day believe, that such a class war is upon us, or need ever be upon us; nor do I believe that the interests of wage-earners and employers cannot be harmonized, compromised, and adjusted. It would be idle to deny that wage-earners have certain different economic interests from, let us say, manufacturers or importers, just as farmers have different interests from sailors and fishermen from bankers. There is no reason why any of these economic groups should not consult their group interests by any legitimate means and with due regard to the common, overlying interests of all. I do not even deny that the majority of wage-earners, because they have less property and less industrial security than others and because they do not own the machinery with which they work (as does the farmer) are perhaps in greater need of acting together than are other groups in the community.

**Partners of Industry.**

But I do insist (and I believe that the great majority of wage-earners take the same view) that employers and employees have overwhelming interests in common, both as partners in industry and as citizens of the republic, and that where these interests are apart they can be adjusted by so altering our laws and their interpretation as to secure to all members of the community social and industrial justice.

**"Standing Pat" on Industrial Injustice.**

I have always maintained that our worst revolutionaries to-day are those reactionaries who do not see and will not admit that there is any need for change. Such men seem to believe that the four and a half million Progressive voters, who in 1912 registered their solemn protest against our social and industrial injustices, are "anarchists," who are not willing to let ill alone. If these reactionaries had lived at an earlier time in our history they would have advocated sedition laws, opposed free speech and free assembly, and voted against free schools, free access by settlers to the public lands, mechanical lien laws, the prohibition of truck stores, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt; and they are the men who to-day oppose minimum wage laws, insurance of workmen against the ills of industrial life, and the reform of our legislatures and our courts, which can alone render such measures possible. Some of these reactionaries are not bad men, but merely shortsighted and belated. It is these reactionaries, however, who, by "standing pat" on industrial injustice, incite inevitably to industrial revolt, and it is only they who advocate political and industrial democracy who render possible the progress of our American industry on large constructive lines with a minimum of friction because with a maximum of justice.

**The Wage-Worker Should Share.**

Everything possible should be done to secure the wage-workers fair treatment. There should be an increased wage for the worker of increased productivity. Everything possible should be done against the capitalist who strives, not to reward special efficiency, but to use it as an excuse for reducing the reward of moderate efficiency. The capitalist is an unworthy citizen who pays the efficient man no more than he has been content to pay the average man, and nevertheless reduces the wage of the average man; and effort should be made by the government to check and punish him. When labor-saving machinery is introduced, special care should be taken—by the government if necessary—to see that the wage-worker gets his share of the benefit, and that it is not all absorbed by the employer or capitalist.

**Protect Unionist and Non-Unionist Alike.**

Nevertheless, irrespective of whether a man should or should not, and does or does not, join the union of his trade, all the rights, privileges and immunities of that man as an American and as a citizen should be safeguarded and upheld by the law. We dare not make an outlaw of any individual or any group, whatever his or its opinions or professions. The non-unionist, like the unionist, must be protected in all his legal rights by the full weight and power of the law.

**The Government and Its Employees.**

The government can recognize neither union men nor non-union men as such, and is bound to treat both exactly alike. In the government printing office, not many months prior to the opening of the presidential campaign of 1904, when I was up for re-election, I discovered that a man had been dismissed because he did not belong to the union. I reinstated him. Mr. Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, with various members of the executive council of that body, called upon me to protest on September 29, 1903, and I answered them as follows:

"I thank you and your committee for your courtesy, and I appreciate the opportunity to meet with you. It will always be a pleasure to see you or any representative of your organizations or of your Federation as a whole."

"As regards the Miller case, I have little to add to what I have already

said. In dealing with it I ask you to remember that I am dealing purely with the relation of the government to its employees. I must govern my action by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentiate any case in which the government is the employer from any other case whatsoever. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people and cannot and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people. I am president of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation, or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service I can recognize no fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

"In the communications sent me by various labor organizations protesting against the retention of Miller in the government printing office, the grounds alleged are twofold: 1, that he is a non-union man; 2, that he is not personally fit. The question of his personal fitness is one to be settled in the routine of administrative detail, and cannot be allowed to conflict with or against him or any other man because he is or is not a member of a union. This is the only question now before me for decision; and as to this my decision is final."

**Socialists and Non-Socialists.**

Because of things I have done on behalf of justice to the workingman, I have often been called a Socialist. Usually I have not taken the trouble even to notice the epithet. I am not afraid of names, and I am not one of those who fear to do what is right because some one else will confound me with partisans with whose principles I am not in accord. Moreover, I know that many American Socialists are high-minded and honorable citizens, who in reality are merely radical social reformers. They are oppressed by the brutalities and industrial injustices which we see everywhere about us. When I recall how often I have seen Socialists and ardent non-Socialists working side by side for some specific measure of social or industrial reform, and how I have found opposed to them on the side of privilege many shrill reactionaries who insist on calling all reformers Socialists, I refuse to be misled by having this title mistakenly applied to me.

**A Case in Point.**

The following case, which has come to my knowledge, illustrates what I mean. A number of new machines were installed in a certain shoe factory, and as a result there was a heavy increase in production even though there was no increase in the labor force. Some of the workmen were instructed in the use of these machines by special demonstrators sent out by the makers of the machines. These men, by reason of their special aptitudes and the fact that they were not called upon to operate the machines continuously nine hours every day week in and week out, but only for an hour or so at special times, were naturally able to run the machines at their maximum capacity. When these demonstrators had left the factory, and the company's own employees had become used to operating the machines at a fair rate of speed, the foreman of the establishment gradually speeded the machines and demanded a larger and still larger output, constantly endeavoring to drive the men on to greater exertions. Even with a slightly less than maximum capacity, the introduction of this machinery resulted in a great increase over former production with the same amount of labor; and so great were the profits from the business in the following two years as to equal the total capitalized stock of the company. But not a cent went into the pay envelope of the workmen beyond what they had formerly been receiving before the introduction of this new machinery, notwithstanding that it had meant an added strain, physical and mental, upon their energies, and that they were forced to work harder than ever before. The whole of the increased profits remained with the company.

### RENDERS DRINK NAUSEOUS

Through Restoring Natural Physiological Condition

Drunkennes is coming to be regarded in its true light. It is a disease—a diseased condition of the stomach membranes, and sufferers should be pitied and helped instead of blamed or punished.

The drink habit takes hold quickly. Alcohol inflames the stomach and quickly brings about a diseased condition of the nerves and membranes of the stomach that creates an unquenchable craving, and unless the patient is helped, his desire to stop is powerless.

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Silver Lake, Ont., Jan. 30th. You may remember sending me a treatment of Samaria Prescription. I have administered it all and since the third day father has not taken a drop of any kind of liquor and looks a new man. Please accept my heartfelt thanks. May your company ever prosper in the good work it is doing.

Miss

Have withheld by request.

Samaria Prescription stops the craving, restores the shaking nerves, builds up the health and appetite and renders all alcoholic liquors distasteful, even nauseous. It is tasteless and odorless and can be given either with or without the patient's knowledge in tea, coffee or food.

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## London Letter

A Severe Reflection.

BY ARTHUR SCAIFE, F.R.S.

London, Feb. 21.—Lord Claud Hamilton, chairman of the Great Eastern Railway company since about the year one, has brought a veritable hornet's nest about his ears by his recent statement that he had been obliged to go to the United States in order to find a man possessing the requisite qualifications to manage the line, for the simple reason that he has been unable to discover one in his own country. The railway world in consequence, and as you may imagine, is up in arms at this wholesale reflection upon British companies in general and of his own company in particular. Lord Claud's contention amounts simply to this, that railway companies in this country are so run that they are unable either to secure talent or to recognize its existence when secured and have failed to provide for a succession of men capable of filling the highest positions of responsibility as and when these fall vacant. This if true is about as lamentable an admission of incompetency as it is possible to conceive. But judging by the indignant protests which have been raised on all sides it looks as if it were not true. The trouble is with the system not with the men. There is just as much ability amongst the ranks of railway employees in all grades in this country as there is in any other, but it does not get the same change. Here to a great extent we are worshippers of the seniority fetish, with the result that very often incompetency or at least inefficiency rules where merit should command. If ability in the lower ranks conceives and dares to obtrude an idea, however advantageous, it is generally snubbed. As an illustration of this the editor of the Railway World, Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P., points to a case in his own knowledge of a young employee who had an extremely valuable suggestion before the board of a large railway company and in reply received the polite intimation to "mind his own business as he was not paid to think. 'Little children should be seen and not heard.' Nothing better calculated to kill enthusiasm and stifle a man's interest in his present work and future career can well be imagined. The directors, 'little tin rods on wheels' in the eyes of the staff for the simple reason that the questions of pay or promotion rest with them, have little or no opportunity of judging of the capacity and ability of individuals except in the rarest of instances. A man beyond the average, if he is to widen his scope and unless he can contrive some way whereby he can bring himself to the personal notice of his board, is dependent for recognition on the personal notice of his departmental chief. Departmental chiefs do not as a rule push forward subordinates ahead of themselves. They do not hesitate to put a younger man over the heads of his seniors on the other side of the Atlantic, provided his abilities warrant the promotion, and the result is that a very much higher standard of efficiency is arrived at and maintained which is all for the good of the community at large."

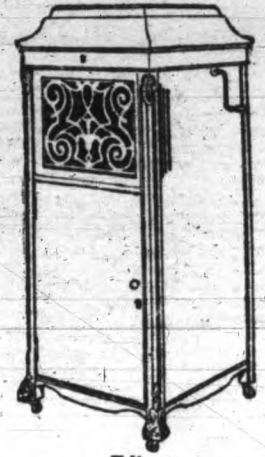
Mr. H. W. Thornton, general superintendent of the Long Island railroad, who is the American manager selected by the Great Eastern line, is described as being over six feet high and the soul of geniality. His family originally came from Yorkshire and emigrated to Virginia as far back as 1660. He is therefore an F. F. V. of the very first water and socially everything that can be desired. "You gentlemen of the press will always be able to see me whenever you call on 'business,'" he said to a newspaper man as a pleasant parting shot when waving adieu from the Carmania on his way back to the States. Here is a forerunner of a coming revolution which is likely to stir the railway world to its depths. Half the time spent in this country is wasted in arranging appointments to "get at the men who matter," and the amount of money given annually as commission in consideration of "introductions" would probably build a Dreadnought. The idea of calling on a big wig without an introduction does not enter into the ordinary man's head for the simple reason that he knows it would be futile. No business is looked at unless it comes through duly authorized and properly accredited channels, a costly, cumbersome and totally unnecessary proceeding. If Mr. Thornton breaks down and through this superstition, for it is nothing else, during his tenure of office he will have rendered signal service to the business world. We can do with a lot of waking up in more directions than one in this country.

Military leaders, however great when they leave the arena of the battle field for that of politics, are apt to become as narrow-minded as the most prejudiced partisan. To wit, the Duke of Wellington in the past, Lord Roberts in the present day. Both coincidentally distinguished Irishmen. The other day in the Upper House Lord Londonderry quoted from a letter by the late Lord Wolseley in which he aimed a blow at the discipline of the army. The letter stated that if ever the British army was brought into conflict with the Ulster Unionists and blood were shed the whole foundation on which that army rested would be shaken to such an extent that it would never be the same again. Lord Roberts endorses this opinion and approves the sentiment. It was unthinkable, he said, that British troops should be called out to fight the Ulster volunteers in the event of the latter taking up arms against the application of the Home Rule bill. Finally unthinkable, one must suppose, would it be in Lord Roberts's

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opinion that they should not be called upon to fight the Liberals or the Nationalists or the forces of labor in case they refused to obey the law of the land!

Lord Murray at the Bar of the Lords. The epitaph on the tombstone of the Marconi scandal, which was buried with such tumultuous obsequies last year, was evidently "Resurgam," for Lord Amthill's amendment for a committee of inquiry into Lord Murray's conduct in connection therewith, despite the latter's frank admission of indiscretion and many expressions of regrets, was carried nem con. So we are to go into the whole business again and let loose the flood of partisan vituperation which characterized the former enquiry by the Commons. What good can possibly come of it? None. Lord Murray will be acquitted, that is a foregone conclusion, and the only effects will be a vast waste of valuable time and a large expenditure of public money. The one feature which stands out like a sore thumb in the whole of this scandal-mongering campaign is the predominance of a spirit of sour party spite of which the country in general and sensible men in particular are sick at nauseam. Lord Murray has acted foolishly, indiscreetly and has admitted it. There is no more to be said.

In South Bucks the Unionists hoped to make capital out of the experiences of two Liberal visitors to Belfast but found on the contrary that their majority was reduced by 225 at the recent by-election. As a sequel to a challenge made at one of the election meetings the Primrose League decided to send two Conservative and two Liberal working men to Belfast to study the Ulster problem. The report published by these delegates was not at all in accord with anticipations. It stated that a regular system of boycott against Nationalists and Catholics existed in Belfast. At one ship-yard no Nationalists were allowed to work, and other instances were given of the total exclusion of Catholics. The delegates reported strongly in favor of Tomb Rule, as they believed it was the only measure which would break down the creed ascendancy which they stated "bossed" the labor market most unfairly in Belfast.

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Nothing is quite so annoying to a woman as ugly fuzzy growths on the face, and while the electric needle brings relief, it is no more effective than a simple paste made with powdered delatone and water. This paste is spread on the objectionable hairs for 3 or 4 minutes, then rubbed off. After this treatment the skin should be washed to free it from the remaining delatone and it will be soft, clear and hairless. Be sure, however, that you get the real delatone.



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## EMPIRE HELD TOGETHER BY A SILKEN CORD

Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt's Remarkably  
Able Speech on South African Deportations—Relations Between Home Government and Dominions

The speech of Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt in the House of Commons on the South African deportations was a classic on the relations which should subsist between the imperial government and a self-governing dominion. Though it glittered with epigram its merit was not in its literary vesture but in the wisdom it expressed. It was the most luminous and earnest statement of its kind that has ever been made in parliament.

Mr. Harcourt (colonial secretary) said it would be necessary to survey a wider field than has been covered by Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, because those whom he generally spoke for had not been so moderate outside, either in the charges they had made against his majesty's government of South Africa or in the demands they had made as to the methods by which the government should have dealt with the situation. The speeches which would be made in that house on the present occasion would be called all over South Africa, and any word said there in derogation of autonomous rights would reverberate throughout our dominions. (Cheers.) He would not for a moment suggest that autonomous rights should be divorced from imperial duty. Autonomy carried with it no immunity from press or public criticism, but it deserved the largest amount of relief from official interference and from parliamentary censure which was compatible with the inherent rights of freedom. British citizenship was really a misnomer. It did not, in fact, exist. What did exist was British subjecthood, which entitled its possessor to the protection of his sovereign through the executive, and gave to the individual no rights of entry or of leave in any part of the empire. If he attempted to violate the laws which it was within the competence of the dominions to pass and to administer, the imperial parliament here could not grant responsible self-government, as it had done for nearly a century in varying degrees, in different climes and to different races, and with practically unqualified success, and then hope or attempt, when its feelings or prejudices were aroused, to intervene as if it were dealing with a crown colony or protectorate. The late Mr. Lytton said in 1910: "So far as policy is concerned, the governor of the self-governing dominion is bound to take advice of his ministers." Outside that house there had been violent demands for the recall of Lord Gladstone. Mr. Lytton went on to say: "The imperial government makes no claim whatever to interfere in local or internal affairs, or in measures of the self-governing dominions, even if these measures be entirely repugnant to our views." The late prime minister said it was more important for a country to be self-governed than well-governed. They might dissent from that view. Even if they did, they could still boast that our dominions were both. We had allowed them, without let or hindrance, to try what many people in this country regarded as experiments, but we had not interfered. In Australia and New Zealand there was compulsory military training—(opposition cheers)—which at present was neither in force nor in favor in the United Kingdom. (Ministerial cheers.) In Canada, in South Africa, and elsewhere there was compulsory arbitration in labor disputes, which made a strike in certain circumstances a criminal offence. These were not our laws or practices, but we did not prevent the dominions from trying them, and every British subject entering one of these dominions was legally liable to these laws.

The "Sort of Volcano" in South Africa. In South Africa the laws and surrounding circumstances were widely different from ours. In the Transvaal many of the clauses of the Peace Preservation act were still in force. Under that ordinance a man might be arrested without a warrant by a police officer and charged with sedition and sentenced to the maximum of five or seven years for that offence. There were less than one and a quarter million whites and over five millions of natives in the Union of South Africa. Inexorably mixed up. In Johannesburg there were 2,050,000 natives employed in the mines and when work ceased in the mines these men were idle, hungry and restless. That was the sort of volcano on which everyone sat in South Africa. (Hear, hear.) There were some people who thought that the Union government had erred in action and judgment. He could express no opinion on that, but he would say to them: "When you gave self-government did you think you had discovered an immaculate race? Did you think that no dominion would ever commit an act with which you disagreed? If you did, it was a dream of infallibility which you would not dare to claim for yourselves." It was human to err, and it was humane to make allowances for what they regarded as errors. They could easily smash the empire by a day's debate in the house if they desired powers of their dominions when their action did not coincide with their ideas of legislation or administration. (Cheers.) He hoped and believed the house would commit neither condemnation nor approval of the action of the Union government, he was bound to make their case for them, because he was their only representative in the Imperial parliament.

### The Experience of Eight Months.

Let the house look at what had been their experience during the last eight months. Six months ago they had the disturbances, and in which dynamite was used. Men were asked to go armed to public meetings, a general strike of the public services was threatened, and 250,000 natives in the compound at Johannesburg were alleged to have been approached with demands to leave against authority. The imperial troops had to be used, many people were killed, and the innocent, as usual, suffered. In November resistance, the so-called passive resistance, was a commission now sitting in South Africa dealing with this question with very good hopes of arriving at a settlement. On that occasion there was considerable loss of life and much disturbance. In December came the rail strike. He would not deal with the merits of the strike. It arose, he believed, out of the desire of the Union government for retrenchment and economy. But its original merits were soon lost sight of. A sympathetic strike began, and sabotage and the use of dynamite were threatened. His hon. friend challenged him as to the dynamite outrages, which he declared had been issued which showed that between January 7 and January 11 there were twenty-four of these outrages. The persons participating in all this work were known to be, and were indeed instructed to be, armed. All the industry, all the public services of health and lighting were threatened of a stoppage of the supply of coal. The whole population was threatened with starvation by the stoppage of the food supply. The Union government regarded this as a condition of anarchy and revolution, which necessitated extra-legal action for the moment. No request for the use of imperial troops was ever made. So far as he knew, there was no contemplation of their use. The Union government mobilized their own force, and whatever they might think of the object with which it was done they must agree it was done with extraordinary rapidity and success. The Union government dealt with the situation by and for themselves. Happily there was no collision between the local force and the population. No lives were lost.

### Ministers and Martial Law.

The Union government, knowing the facts as one could not know them here, deemed the proclamation of martial law to be essential for the safety of the country. On their ministerial responsibility they advised Lord Gladstone to sign the proclamation, and he did so, in my opinion rightly and necessarily. There was no time and no necessity for reference to the imperial government. Lord Gladstone was fully apprised of the facts, and he was aware, of course, of the immensity of the danger of a native confederation. He properly assented to the only method which his responsible advisers recommended to deal with the situation, and he did so on the assurance that his ministers would immediately endeavor to obtain from their parliament ratification and indemnity for the action which they proposed to take. This indemnity bill which was now before the Union parliament was fully within the competence of that parliament. At a later stage the decision, a serious one, was taken by the Union government to expel from South Africa certain men who had been primarily concerned in these preceding events. After the proclamation of martial law—which was a contradiction in terms, for it was the negation of all law, and all the acts taken under it were illegal until indemnified by the law-making body—Lord Gladstone ceased to have any direct or personal responsibility for the action of the military or the executive. His consent and concurrence in the expulsions was neither sought nor obtained. He was informed of the fact at the time it was taking place. He took note of the information, and his ministers that the expulsion was required, in their opinion, in the interests of public order in the Union, and that the ministers' action would immediately be submitted to parliament for confirmation. Lord Gladstone had previously been informed by his ministers that they might feel it necessary to expel possibly a dozen men, and that the ministers were fully aware that this would excite strong feeling

in England and elsewhere, not excluding South Africa, and that they would not undertake it without clear and urgent necessity, and Lord Gladstone took note of that information. But having done this much he had done all that he was entitled to do. Undoubtedly expulsion was a less severe penalty than the use of force, and the labor, which could have been given if these men had been convicted under the Peace Preservation act which he had read. The expulsions, too, could have been made under the process of the ordinary law which had been in force in the Transvaal from 1907 to 1913, the law which was only altered and amended by the passing of the new immigration law of last autumn. It was certain, he supposed, that legal questions would arise in this country in regard to these expulsions, and pending the decision of the courts he would not wish to offer any opinion upon the situation which might arise here in this matter. Many matters germane to the future peace and good order of the country had been included in previous indemnity bills. Mr. Harcourt continued: It was within the competence of the Union of South Africa to legislate as to the class, type, and nature of the immigrants whom it was prepared to admit. This power of restrictive legislation had long been in active operation in Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

### Lord Gladstone's Position.

Dealing specifically with the action and position of Lord Gladstone, Mr. Harcourt said that it was contended by a good many people outside that Lord Gladstone ought to have refused his assent to or prevented the proclamation of martial law, and that, failing to do so, he ought to have been recalled by his majesty's government. He entirely denied the validity of such a suggestion. The position of a governor-general in South Africa was largely analogous to that of a constitutional sovereign in this country. Those who suggested the recall of Lord Gladstone would be the last to suggest that the constitutional sovereign here should act against the advice of his ministers supported by parliament. A situation had arisen, with a railway and general strike in operation, in which a body of responsible ministers had deliberately come to the conclusion that martial law must be proclaimed. What would have happened if Lord Gladstone had refused to assent to the proclamation of martial law? It was no use making pretence or blinking facts. Only one result could have followed. General Botha's government would have resigned, and no other government could have been found to take its place. Lord Gladstone would have remained a solitary and powerless figure, with a state of public tumult around which he could neither conciliate nor quell, and with no resources at his command except those imperial troops which they must all be glad had not had to be used. For the expulsions Lord Gladstone had no responsibility. That was the act of the executive and the military authorities after the proclamation of martial law. It would be an unwise and dangerous precedent to discuss the action of the union government. He thought the habit of nagging criticism of the conduct by the dominions of their own internal affairs was the worst cement they could apply to the distant despotisms of our empire. On behalf of the government he desired to say that in the circumstances, as they knew them, they felt that the action of Lord Gladstone was entirely correct, and that he retained the full confidence of the British government which he had possessed throughout the tenure of his post in South Africa.

### The Indemnity Bill.

Turning to the indemnity bill, Mr. Harcourt said that they found it conformed in every way to the proper wording and structure of such measures, of which there had been more than one in South Africa, with, of course, the addition of the expulsion and exclusion clause. He was now aware that clause 1 would be altered in committee in South Africa in order to bring martial law to an end immediately after the passage of the bill. It was suggested by the amendment of the house that Lord Gladstone should be instructed to reserve this bill until some inquiry had been granted and held. A motion to that effect was at this moment before the union parliament in South Africa. If this motion was rejected in South Africa there could be no hope that the inquiry could be obtained by reserving the bill. It had been further suggested that he should advise the disallowance and veto of this bill. This would be unprecedented and wholly unjustifiable. It would be unjustifiable because such legislation was essentially one of the privileges and prerogatives of the responsible and popularly elected parliament in South Africa. Mr. Ramsey MacDonald a few days ago said words which he wished the hon. member had repeated in the house. They were words which admirably described the situation. Mr. MacDonald said: "The Union parliament is the proper battleground, because we cannot fight this battle in the House of Commons. It is the trade unionists of South Africa through their elected labor members who have got to fight their own battles in that self-governing community." This, Mr. Harcourt said, was the true and proper view of this matter. The Union government was responsible to the Union parliament, and if that parliament passed the bill which indemnified the government for its action, then it would be in the highest degree unwise and impolitic to attempt to reverse that decision here. If the democracy of South Africa was dissatisfied with its government, it must turn out that government. If it failed to do so, it would have the opportunity of a general election—(opposition cheers)—which, as in the case of the British government, could not be delayed beyond the end of next year. (Laughter.) But with that early and sufficient opportunity in view the imperial government would not, if wise, attempt to interfere with the discretion of the Union parliament.

The "Sensitiveness" of Dominion Governments. It was hardly necessary to remind the house how sensitive responsible

governments were even of supposed reversals of matters which were under their direction. Mr. Harcourt mentioned that a few years ago a predecessor of his in the colonial secretaryship asked for the suspension of some capital sentences that had been passed in Natal merely in order that two months might be given to the judicial committee. The government of Natal, erroneously thinking that their discretion was being interfered with, immediately resigned, and they withdrew their resignation only after receiving an assurance from the secretary for the colonies that his majesty's government had at no time had the intention of interfering with the action of the responsible government of Natal. To show the house how closely those events were watched throughout the empire, he would remind them that within two days of the resignation of the Natal ministry formal protests against the supposed action of the home government were received from the governments of Australia and New Zealand. If and when this indemnity bill passed both houses of the Union parliament he would not advise its re-signation or disallowance subject to any new fact or situation which might arise in the meantime, and he would remind those who wished him to take an opposite course that the possible and probable result of such action would be that martial law would be maintained in South Africa until the indemnity bill had been assented to. Expulsion, except of undesirable aliens after conviction, was foreign to their ideas and methods in Great Britain. (Ministerial cheers.) But the words and methods were more familiar to residents in South Africa because they had been taught them by the British. In July, 1909, during the war, on the discovery of a plot at Johannesburg to murder British officers, no fewer than 1,700 men of various nationalities were arrested and, without any trial or process of law, were sent by train to the coast and deported in British ships. In 1901, after the war had long been declared to be officially over, there were some burghers still resisting British authority. Lord Kitchener, on instructions from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the home government, issued a proclamation that unless these burghers surrendered in five weeks they would be permanently banished from South Africa.

Mr. Harcourt closed with an appeal to the Labor party to remember that labor, above all classes of the community, is interested in the maintenance of self-government. "The British empire is held together by a silken cord. Beware lest you twist that cord into a whip lash. The crack of that lash will be the knell of your empire."

### THE BALFOURIAN MIND

By Harold Begbie.

(In London Chronicle.)

"Faith in God." These were the last three words in Mr. Balfour's final lecture at Glasgow university. One who was present said to me that they were the only words he could understand. Another replied to the question of a distinguished visitor as to the effect produced in Glasgow by these lectures, "It's one of bewilderment, utter bewilderment."

I fear it must be confessed that Mr. Balfour is not a lecturer. His mind, of course, is extremely interesting; that force of his character gives to everything he says a certain dignity, and the charm of his presence is perhaps without a rival at the present time. But Mr. Balfour suffers from the most dreadful affliction of a stammer in his thoughts. He is utterly unable to think in a straight line. He seems to fear lucidity as another fears shallowness. He struggles with a quivering brain to achieve profundity, dreading to leave the least link in the chain of his argument without the armor of a protective parenthesis, fighting with all the force of a temperament intended for art to convince the man of science and the philosopher that he knows every difficulty which presents itself to the rational mind; and the end of it all is not real depth, but a muddling of the shallows. No one is any "fugger."

There was nothing original in this final lecture. It was only a new application of pragmatism. Philosophers will not receive a single fresh idea from Mr. Balfour's treatment of Theism, and the young student will probably fear that life is too short for this last jagged puzzle of the universe. He will mistake Mr. Balfour's want of lucidity for enormous depth, and conclude that something lighter will be more agreeable companionship for his journey through life.

An Inevitable Comparison. I was struck by the contrast between Mr. Balfour at the university and Mr. Lloyd George at St. Andrew's hall. The chancellor was on fire to create in the minds of his audience an enthusiasm for social righteousness. He was, if you like, a demagogue; but every sentence, good and bad, was intelligible, every argument, right or wrong, led straight to a conclusion. Mr. Balfour, equally in earnest and unwisely speaking from notes, delivered his lecture with all the fervor, all the urgency, even with all the passion of a political speech, but the sentences were crooked, the parentheses were tiresome, the explanations of his explanations ended only to the general sense of bewilderment.

Both men were thinking aloud, but the one was thinking for other people in the direction of immediate action, the other thinking for himself in the maze of inextricable speculations. If Mr. Balfour occasionally longed to give men the religious sense, if he had no other object in his philosophy save the glory of God and the restoration of humanity, he might achieve lucidity; but his earnestness is intellectual, is in his own mind; he is scarcely aware, one thinks, of the sufferings of mortality.

Purely Intellectual Passion. Here and there in his lecture a sentence of flashing scorn and epigrammatic foreboding was directed against the intellectualist, to whom, he claimed, "has not so made the world that it can

only be carried on by dialectics." But in spite of sentences such as this, one cannot help seeing that Mr. Balfour's main interest is philosophy, in theology, in science, and in religion is purely intellectual, and that when he sets himself to think out a wavering line of argument he entirely obliterates the religious and moral and actual world stretching out their hands in great darkness to discover the stair that leads upward.

What a pity that this man ever fell under the bewitchment of philosophy! Surely Nature intended him for a poet, a dreamer, a lover of beauty; and surely this is the true soul side which his public life has hidden from mankind. When he spoke for a moment of eighteenth-century music, saying that the trills and passing notes introduced by composers left the broad melodic effects unaltered, one seemed to see of a sudden the true and gracious character of this perplexing man in all the attraction of natural simplicity. One thought of him then not as a politician fighting for a cruel education bill, not as a philosopher agonizing to arrange his ideas, but as the owner of Whittingham sitting at his piano and playing Bach's music with a feeling of undisturbed religious contentment.

His handsome presence, the beauty and extreme refinement of his profile, the playfulness of his smile, the movement of his long, nervous and almost womanish hands, the dignity of his carriage, and the really splendid tones of his deep voice—these things not only made a greater impression than his words, but not only furnished a better argument for the spiritual thesis than his tortured periods, but they made one understand how this extraordinarily interesting man, who had but one friend in the House of Commons, exercised an almost magical domination over party politicians for so long a period. There is something in Mr. Balfour, some trick of personality, which makes him very nearly a supreme figure in public life, though nothing that he has done and nothing that he has either said or written will interest posterity.

### HOW THEY ROSE.

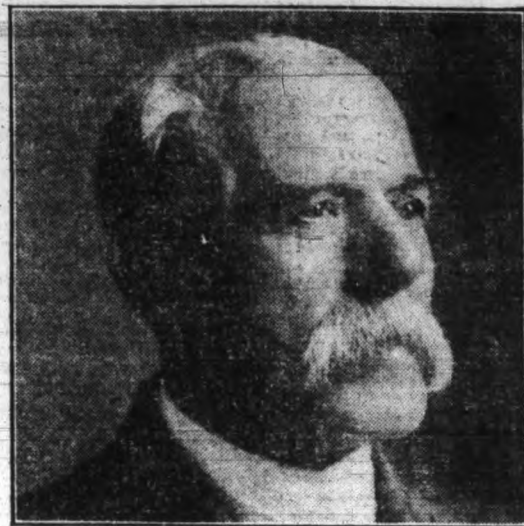
Canterbury, whose inhabitants are up in arms because the home office authorities propose to hold executions there instead of at Maidstone, possesses more pleasing local associations than the highplace of Lord Tenterden. This eminent judge, who was the son of a barber, owed his start in life to his sinking as a boy in the choir of Canterbury cathedral, and bore grateful testimony to the help thus received by having a crozier inserted in his coat-of-arms when raised to the peerage. He had a keen sense of humor, and delighted in telling how at a city dinner the lord mayor, proposing his health, remarked: "You see in Lord Tenterden and myself how the poorest and meanest of his majesty's subjects may rise. We come from the very dregs of the people, and yet we are filling two of the highest offices in the state. He is chief justice of England and I am lord mayor of London!"

### MIXED RACES IN PERU.

Peru, whose English president is now suffering in prison from the effects of a revolution, has within her borders a bewildering variety of races. There are the white people of Spanish descent, the mestizos (half Spanish, half native), and the Indians. The Indians themselves are of two races, those of the mountains and those of the forests. The highlanders are the descendants of the antique people of the

## FOUGHT WITH LORD ROBERTS

Veteran of Crimean War and Indian Mutiny Suffered  
Horribly With Rheumatism, Until "Fruit-a-tives"  
Brought Welcome Relief



GEORGE WALKER, ESQ.

Chatham, Ont., April 3rd, 1913. I am a veteran of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, volunteering from the Royal Artillery into the Royal Engineers, and served under Lord Roberts during the Indian Mutiny, and am a pensioner of the British Government. Pierce hand-to-hand fighting and continual exposure, left me a great sufferer from Rheumatism, so much so that my legs swelled up, making it impossible for me to walk. My bowels were so constipated that I only had one passage a week until I got to using "Fruit-a-tives." They cured me of both the Constipation and Rheumatism. To-day, my bowels move immediately after breakfast, and in my regular employment I walk thirty miles a day and enjoy perfect health. No more Rheumatism or Constipation.

"You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter and my photo if it will be advantageous to 'Fruit-a-tives'."

GEO. WALKER.

This letter of Mr. Walker tells how to cure Rheumatism, but does not tell WHY "Fruit-a-tives" cures this trouble. Rheumatism is the result of poisoned blood, due to weakness or faulty action of the bowels, kidneys or skin. In Mr. Walker's case, Rheumatism was the result of excessive Constipation. Waste matter remained too long in the system, was absorbed by the blood and inflamed the nerves and membranes in his legs. When he started to take "Fruit-a-tives," these tablets immediately acted on the bowels. More bile was given up to move the bowels. As the bowels were cleaned, the poisonous waste matter was removed, the blood became clear and the nerves were no longer irritated. To-day, Mr. Walker is enjoying vigorous health that was his when he fought with Lord Roberts and helped to plant the British flag firmly in our Over-Sea Possessions. He is as active as a man of forty and cannot praise "Fruit-a-tives" too highly. Try them yourself, 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c, at all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Incas. Both lowlanders and highlanders are treated as beasts of burden by the other classes. So accustomed are they to being cheated that when an English traveler recently exploring the Andes paid his porters without a grumble or a deduction he overheard them excitedly commenting upon the fact that the "Ingles" had paid all that was agreed upon. One is glad to know that he improved the occasion by declaring that the "Ingles" always paid.

### USED TO THEM.

General Orestes Zamora, according to a Port-au-Prince telegram, has entered that capital with his revolutionary troops. But that is a familiar enough experience to the negro inhabitants of Haiti. It is recorded that once a British war vessel on arriving at Port-au-Prince fired the usual salute to the flag of the Black Republic, but received no acknowledgment. The captain sent ashore his flag lieutenant to demand of the sable president a reason for this gross discourtesy. The potentate was profuse in excuses, explaining that it had been impossible to return the captain's salute as he had only powder enough left to suppress a revolution which was expected to break out at any moment!

Reasons Why  
You Should Use

Cascade  
Beer

Only the VERY BEST B. C. HOPS are used in brewing it—with just enough imported Bohemian Hops to give it that delicious taste and fragrance in the glass.

We're mighty careful about the Hops that go into CASCADE. We employ an expert Hop Buyer to select them each season—we pay from 25 to 50 cents a pound for these Hops, and use over 110,000 pounds a year.

And then CASCADE is "MADE IN B. C."—and every dozen bottles you buy helps to make British Columbia grow.

CASCADE BEER costs \$1 the dozen Pints—\$2 the dozen Quarts.

Ask ANY LIQUOR DEALER for



Cascade  
Beer

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VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

WITHOUT FLAW  
OR FAULT—THE  
PERFECTION OF  
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L & C Hardtmuths  
KOH-I-NOOR  
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IN 17 DEGREES  
AND COPYING—  
BEST FOR EVERY  
PENCIL PURPOSE  
One Koh-I-Noor  
easily outlasts 8  
ordinary Pencils.



## BACKACHE A SYMPTOM

Of More Serious Illness Approaching. Mrs. Bender's Case.

Backache is a symptom of organic weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Read about Mrs. Bender's experience.

St. James, Mo.—"About a year ago I was irregular, had cramps every month, headache and constipation. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sensitive Wash and I am relieved of all my troubles and am in perfect health. I shall recommend your medicine to all my friends and you may publish this testimonial for the benefit of other suffering women."—Miss ANNA BENDER, St. James, Missouri.

Another Case.  
Dixon, Iowa.—"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time and it has done me much good. My back troubled me very much. It seemed weak. I had much pain and I was not as regular as I should have been. The Compound has cured these troubles and I recommend it to all my friends."—Mrs. BERTHA DIERCKSEN, Box 102, Dixon, Iowa.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.



### Can't You Sleep?

If insomnia troubles you, as it does so many who are engaged in active brain work, here is a cure for you. Just before retiring drink a cup of

## SUCHARD'S COCOA

That will draw the blood away from the brain cells to the stomach, and sleep will quickly come. You'll wake up in the morning rested and strengthened, for the cup of Suchard's is an easily digested food as well as a "night-cap." It's worth your while to try it.

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., LIMITED, VANCOUVER, 25V

### NOTICE.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

On and after April 1, 1914, the entrance fee of Council No. 8, N. A. M. E., will be raised to \$10. Hadn't you better join before the fee is raised?  
PETER GORDON, Secretary.



Don't forget the cars run to the nursery every hour.

## Shiloh

A safe, old-time remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and whooping cough. Does not upset the stomach. Perfectly safe for all ages, even nursing infants. A small dose, only, needed and gives quick results. Shiloh is famous to thousands of Canadian homes since 1876. Buy Shiloh for coughs and colds.

## The Passing of the "B. X."

### History of a Famous Company

#### "The Passing of the B. X."

This heading, which appeared in many papers recently, had no special significance to recent arrivals in this province, but provoked considerable surprise on the part of the people of that great interior district of British Columbia known as Cariboo and Lillooet, and also among the fast diminishing band of pioneers, the remnant of those who in past years were attracted to this province by the lure of gold. To the residents of Cariboo and tributary districts the letters "B. X." may well be said to have borne a significance similar to that of the familiar "C.P.R." to the people of Canada generally, for the "B. X." not only furnished these regions with a means of transportation, but also brought the residents their mail and express matter. A correspondent well versed in this matter has kindly furnished us with a sketch of the B. X. Express company's history, which should prove of more than passing interest at the present juncture.

#### Pioneer Billy Ballou.

The pioneer among pioneer express men in British Columbia was a man named Billy Ballou, who in 1858 and 1859 carried letters and newspapers to the miners along the Fraser. No regular postal service had been instituted, so that this primitive means was the only method of communication with the outside world. The papers circulated were chiefly the Victoria Colonist and Chronicle and the San Francisco Bulletin, which were largely purchased at \$1 per copy. About '62, Mr. Frank J. Barnard, the founder of the B. C. Express company, first appeared upon the scene. Like his predecessor, he travelled on foot with letters and papers, bringing back packages of "duet and nuggets." By this time, however, the government had commenced the construction of a road to the great gold fields, and Barnard had been quietly making his plans to establish a regular express service. In '64 the wagon road from Yale and Lillooet to Soda Creek was completed, and Barnard was about ready to commence operations. In that year he engaged Steve Tingley, who was in the saddle business at Lytton, and also James Hamilton, as drivers, both of whom, as will be seen, played an important part in the history of the company.

#### First Mail Contract.

The year 1865 saw the inauguration of the express service proper, when a mail contract from Yale to Richfield, which was then the centre of the Cariboo gold fields, was awarded to Barnard. The service was known as Barnard's express—hence "B. X."—and all express matter had these letters affixed with a brass stamp. The charge for express letters was \$1 each and for newspapers 50 cents. As a matter of fact the regular postal service between Yale and Lytton had commenced in the fall of '64, but for many years the bulk of the letters and papers went as express, the people apparently considering the private service safer and more prompt.

On the route from Yale, where the head office was then located, and at which place Charles Evans was the first agent, to Soda Creek, four drivers were employed, the original drivers and their routes being as follows: Steve Tingley, Yale to Nicomen, now known as Thompson's Station; John Haskell, Clinton to Clinton; James Hamilton, Clinton to the 111-Mile House, and Billy Freeman, thence to Soda Creek. At that point the mail and express were transferred to the steamer Enterprise, Capt. G. B. Wright, and conveyed to Quesnel. At this time the road to Barkerville had been completed only as far as Cottonwood, to which point Humphreys, Poole & Johnston ran a four-horse stage, and from there to Barkerville a horse pack train was employed. Work on road construction was pushed with energy by Robert Smith, ex-M.P.P. for the Yale district, finished the road from Soda Creek to Quesnel, while in the same year George Munro, of Victoria, completed the last link between Cottonwood and Barkerville. On the completion of this great undertaking Barnard bought out Humphreys, Poole & Johnston and then had sole ownership of the express line from Yale to Barkerville, a distance of 400 miles.

#### B. X. Ranch Started.

In the fall of '66 the drivers between Yale and Soda Creek were reduced to two—Steve Tingley and J. Hamilton. A man named Robert Stone connecting with the steamers at Quesnel and making the drive to Barkerville.

The increasing business of the line naturally demanded additional horses, so in '68 Barnard sent Tingley to Southern California, where he purchased a band of five hundred mustangs which he drove overland to Vernon, where the company started the well-known B. X. ranch, which the Barnard estate a few years back sold to Mr. Alex. McDonnell. Shortly after this California trip Tingley went to New Brunswick and was married, bringing his bride to Yale. During his absence Jim Hamilton drove from Yale to Clinton, and Bill Johnston, the famous left-handed whip driver, drove from Clinton to Soda Creek. Incidentally it may be mentioned that from '65 to '67 the fare from Yale to Barkerville was \$125, and express matter was charged at the rate of \$1 per pound. Then a big reduction was made, and the fare dropped to \$35, while express rates

were lowered to 50 cents per pound.

#### Incorporation Effected.

The year 1871 marked another chapter in the history of the company, when a private bill was passed by the British Columbia legislature incorporating the B. C. Express company. P. J. Barnard held one-half interest and his lieutenants, S. Tingley and J. Hamilton, a quarter interest each. The formation of the company also marked a strenuous effort to curtail expenses, and the number of drivers on the regular stage over the whole route of 400 miles was reduced to two. Steve Tingley drove from Yale to Clinton, and Jim Hamilton from Clinton right through to Barkerville, making the round trip once a week in summer. Without any disparagement to the present-day drivers, no wonder how many would undergo such long drives as those. In the fall of '68 a new steamer, the Victoria, was built by Capt. Wright at Quesnel, and this succeeded the Enterprise on the route between Soda Creek and Quesnel, the pioneer vessel in '69 being taken up the Nechaco to the Stewart Lake country. That a steamer passed the present Barkerville stage in those pioneer days will, no doubt, surprise many, but the venture proved unprofitable and the steamer was dismantled and the machinery brought back. In later years when business fell away, the Victoria was laid up and her "bones" may be seen at Alexandria at the present day. Her last owner was the late Mr. Robert McLeese, ex-M.P.P. of Soda Creek. In 1896 the steamer Charlotte was built by the late Senator Reid, Capt. John Irving, of Victoria, and Mr. S. Tingley, and she was operated regularly until her wreck a few years ago. Of the present fleet of steamers, including the palatial "B. X." and the B. C. Express, owned by the B. C. Express company, there is no need for remark, as full descriptions have appeared in the press.

#### Business Extension.

For many years a firm known as Dietz & Nelson had been conducting an express business on the steamers between Victoria, New Westminster and Yale, connecting at the last named point with the B. X. In the late '60s when Barnard had his line well established, he bought out this business and removed his head office from Yale to Victoria. En passant, it may be mentioned that one member of the firm of Dietz & Nelson later took a prominent part in B. C. affairs, Mr. Hugh Nelson becoming a senator and subsequently lieutenant-governor of the province, while the city of Nelson was named in his honor. James Hamilton died in Victoria and his interests in the B. X. were acquired by Messrs. Barnard and Tingley. In 1868 Mr. Tingley became the sole owner and removed the head office to Ashcroft, where it has remained ever since.

#### Transfer of Company.

In 1897 when the B. X. lost the mail contract, Mr. Tingley sold the plant to Messrs. John Shields, Ryan, Kilgour and Charles Miller, of Toronto, the successful tenderers, the last named of whom subsequently obtained a controlling interest. Under the old name they ran the business until the present year, when, having lost the mail contract last fall, the business was transferred to the Inland Express company in which Messrs. J. C. Shields and J. T. Robinson hold a controlling interest.

#### A Noteworthy Record.

That an express company should hold the mail contract for a line varying from three hundred to four hundred miles in length for nearly thirty-three years is surely worthy of note. Yet such is the record of the B. X. The achievement of this is undoubtedly due to Messrs. Tingley and Hamilton, for many years the company's principal drivers. Both men were expert handlers of four and six-horse teams, and as far as can be recalled, Hamilton never had a serious mishap while on the box. Tingley drove from the start of the company, for twenty years without missing a trip save for two periods—in '68 when he went to California for horses and a little later when he went to New Brunswick for his bride. He is now 77 years old, and despite the constant strain and exposure to all conditions of weather it is only a few years back since he began to show any signs of feebleness.

#### A Tragic Occurrence.

At this point it might be well to correct statements that have appeared in the press regarding the death of his first wife in 1873. At the time of this distressing accident, Mr. Tingley was not, as stated, driving a stage, but was out with his wife in a buggy. A few miles out of Yale he met an Indian woman on horseback with some pack-horses. He gave them the inside of the road and then something or other startled his own team. Before he could gain control the animals plunged over the bank, Mrs. Tingley being killed instantly, while Tingley himself miraculously escaped without a scratch. As regards equipment it can safely be said that the B. X. was superior to any stage line on the American continent. Four-horse stock was used all the way from Yale to Barkerville, and often six horses were used, while the changes, prior to 1871, did not run over ten to twelve miles. Most of their horses were raised at the company's ranch at Vernon, and new stock was brought in there every year. In referring to the company's stock it might be mentioned that for many years a four-mule team hauled the stage from the 74 to the 100.

#### Pioneer Mail Carriers.

A great deal has been heard during recent years of the rural mail delivery, and though it may be a surprise to many the B. X. may safely claim to have been pioneers of this inestimable boon. From the very start letters have been delivered—and delivered free of charge—at the various houses of settlers along, not only the main line, but also along the branch

lines of the organization. This concession has been appreciated in the proper spirit by a very few, though such a condition exists nowhere on the continent. As has already been mentioned, the head office was finally located at Ashcroft in 1884. Established first at Yale, it was during C. P. R. construction temporarily removed to Boston Bar, then to Lytton. In 1884 to Spence's Bridge, the then terminus. Then Savona was the company's headquarters in 1885, J. J. MacKay being their agent. In the winter of 1885-1886 the final move took place the bridge over the Thompson at Ashcroft being finished in February, 1886.

#### Wide Activities.

Besides the main line from Yale to Barkerville and numerous other lines in Cariboo and Lillooet, as other districts became settled the B. X. extended its activities. B. Bird and Frank Young had, in turn, been taking mail from Cache Creek—an important distributing point in early days—to O'Keefe's in the Okanagan. In 1874, when a road was completed between these points the B. X. secured the mail contract and carried it until 1881, when other parties secured the contract which they held until the advent of the railway. Another mail contract secured by the B. X. in the early '80s was from Spence's Bridge to Kamloops via the Nicola Valley.

In the early days the mail was often taken on foot from the B. X. station to small settlements and mining camps. For instance, that for the Forks of Quesnel was sent from Barkerville via Antler Creek. The first carrier was a man named Fred Litter, an English prize-fighter, who was succeeded by George Veith, later a member of the well-known firm of Veith & Borland of the 150. Then at the time of the Big Bend excitement Moses Lumby was the carrier. From Cache Creek he walked to Savona, thence he proceeded by rowing boat.

The late Senator James Reid had an extended connection with the company in various capacities. When bringing down treasure an armed guard accompanied the stage, the first to occupy that position being a man named Ormandy. He was succeeded by the late senator, who in '71 opened a store at Quesnel, and acted as agent for the B. X. Another pioneer who was connected with the company for some time was the late Adam B. Ferguson, of Savona, who first acted as agent at Clinton and, later, had a contract for carrying the mail from Clinton to Lillooet. Messrs. Bulc Bros., pioneer merchants of Lytton, acted as the company's agents there, and on the firm opening a branch at Barkerville they were appointed to a similar position at that place. Mr. James B. Leighton, now well known as a resident of Savona, then a clerk in the store of Messrs. Bulc Bros., acted as sub-agent in '65. After a connection with the company for some twenty odd years the youthful sub-agent of '65 was appointed superintendent in 1897, which office he filled for several years; and as though he could not be separated from the pioneer express business of B. C., he again acted in an advisory capacity on the formation of the Inland Express company.

#### Destruction by Fire.

Richfield being the seat of government for the gold fields, the original mail contract read from Yale to Richfield, but Barkerville soon became the centre of population and business, and the B. X. moved its office to that town. Among the agents in Barkerville in early days were Robert Poole, afterwards government agent at Nanaimo; J. A. Newland and John B. Lovell, now a resident of Victoria. In the great fire at Barkerville in 1892 the building escaped, but the original B. X. office being among those wiped out. A new building was at once erected lower down the street, and although not occupied by the B. X., the building still stands with the name "Barnard's Express," as the concern was then called, above the door.

An idea of the enterprise of the company in the early days may be gathered from the fact that it engaged in the fruit trade, shipping in apples and oranges to Barkerville, the former finding a ready sale at \$1.00 per pound and the latter at 1.00 each.

#### Old-Time Rate War.

The B. X., however, was not allowed to escape opposition. In '71 tenders were called for the mail service from Yale to Barkerville, and a firm named Gerow & Johnston, of Victoria, secured the contract. A fierce rate war ensued, and during the summer fares were reduced to as low as \$15.00. The fight lasted for ten months, at the end of which time Messrs. Gerow & Johnston sold out to the B. X. In 1873 the B. X. were once more faced with competition. Messrs. James and Edward Pearson, two brothers, who had been freight line from Yale to Barkerville, the slashing in rates was then even fiercer, as fares dropped so low as \$10.00. After running for a year, Messrs. Pearson Bros. withdrew and left their rivals in undisputed possession of the field. Mr. Edward Pearson, J. P., one of the firm, is still alive, and is now a resident of Victoria.

#### Special Mail Facilities.

The government also saw that the people's interests were protected, and, as an instance, made the company give a tri-weekly mail service to Clinton when its terminus was changed from Yale to Ashcroft, thus compensating for the difference in the mileage between the old and new route. For a town of its size off the railway line Clinton has thus enjoyed exceptional mail facilities for many years.

#### Noted Ribbon Handlers.

It must not be inferred that Messrs. Tingley, Hamilton and the other already mentioned were the only good drivers in the service of the B. X. The company had employed many experts, amongst them the following: Ned Tate, Ned Parsley, John McLeese (nephew of the late Robert McLeese, ex-M. P. P. for Cariboo) and Alec Tingley (brother of Stephen), all of whom are dead, and the following who are still alive: W. Huxton, Harry Moffatt and Sandy Locke, now living at Quesnel; E. E.

Bell, of Clinton; Wm. Parker, Big Lake; L. Hantler, Lytton; Louis Brousseau, Savona; Fred Tingley (a son of Steve), Vancouver; John Hamilton, Calgary; R. E. Smith, Kamloops; Charles Westoby, Fred Peters, Billy Everson, and many others.

Little Bridgeway.  
Considering the amount of treasure handled by the company, it is strange to relate that the number of "hold-ups" has been very slight, and the loss trifling, a fact that speaks well for the orderly state of the country. The first hold-up occurred in 1885 near the 22-mile post. Ned Tate was the driver and a Chinaman was the only passenger. The highway men appeared at the spot mentioned and secured the strong-box, which contained some \$4,000. They got clear away. A few years later the stage was robbed two miles south of Soda Creek to Quesnel, the driver being a brother of Ned Tate. The loss was then between \$2,000 and \$3,000. There were no passengers at the time, and the whole affair was wrapped in mystery which was never solved. The biggest robbery in the history of the company was in the early '90s, the scene being at the foot of the Bridge Creek hill, near the 96-mile post. William Parker was the driver, and his sole passenger was a hide-buyer. The lone highwayman was an old man named Rowlands, who displayed much nerve and ingenuity, and who but for his own foolishness might have got away safely with the contents of the strong-box, valued at \$5,000 and consisting of gold dust and two bars of gold, each of which was worth \$1,000. Soon after the robbery there was a heavy rain storm and the robber's tracks were completely obliterated. It was afterwards discovered that Rowlands had blazed a trail through the brush from the horsefly to which point he fled after the robbery. He then took the trail to Alkali lake, and came the rest of the way to Clinton as a prospector. Soon after he re-appeared at Scotty's creek on the Bonaparte where he commenced mining, putting in four of five primitive sluice boxes and employing a few Indians and Chinamen. After a few days he commenced to disappear, and he gave it out that he was getting from \$100 to \$200 per day. The clean-up, however, always took place when the hands were at dinner, but that he was really getting gold somehow was proved positively by the fact that he sent down by every stage a package of dust to be deposited in the safe of Mr. W. C. Eastman, at Ashcroft. The fact caused a big excitement, and the land along the creek was staked, though needless to say, no one else got any gold.

#### Suspicion Raised.

Two old timers, Doc English, and the late Johnny Wilson, became suspicious and shadowed Rowland. They let him finish his clean-up and watched him closely when he came to Ashcroft with the intention of visiting his old home. A warrant was issued by Mr. I. Lehman, J. P., and Rowland was arrested by Chief Constable Joe Burr as he was boarding the train. He was searched, but at the time nothing of an incriminating nature was found. He was, however, convicted on circumstantial evidence at the Clinton assizes, and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary by the late Mr. Justice Walkem. After serving two years, however, he effected his escape. The so far as is known, the reward of \$2,000 was divided between Doc English and Johnny Wilson.

In '96 the stage was held up two miles south of the 150-mile post, Ed. Dwens being the driver. A man giving the romantic name of Sam Slick was convicted and given a short term. Five years ago an attempt was made to hold up the stage four miles south of the 150. Charlie Westoby, the driver, when called upon to stop, whipped up his horses and got clear away. It is worthy of note that in no case has the mail been interfered with.

#### The Dufferin Coach.

Any mention of the equipment of the B. X. should include some reference to the famous "Dufferin" coach. This vehicle was specially ordered by the B. X. for the use of the Marquis of Dufferin, governor-general of Canada, and the marchioness on the occasion of their visit to British Columbia in 1876. The coach was built by Messrs. Black & Co., of San Francisco, who made all the stages and vehicles used by the B. X. until the company started its own coach-making shops in the early '90s. The "Dufferin," which cost \$1,200, was so constructed that it could be used either as an open or closed carriage, and it seated six passengers inside and one beside the driver, while it had a rack and boot for baggage. On the occasion of the Marquis of Dufferin's visit, Mr. Steve Tingley had the honor of driving the vice-regal coach while Mr. John Hamilton drove the other four-horse rig containing members of the suite. The party travelled from Yale to Savona, and as four picked horses were attached to the carriage, the "Dufferin" apart from its distinguished occupants, attracted much attention.

Governor-General at Kamloops.  
At Savona the party took the steamer Marten to Kamloops, returning by the same route. In 1884, the Marquis of Lorne (now the Duke of Argyll), when governor-general, traversed the same route in the "Dufferin," his wife, H. R. H. Princess Louise, returning to Victoria from Yale while his excellency made the trip. It is interesting to note that the "Dufferin" is still in commission, and since its construction in '76, has carried many notable people over the historic Cariboo road, including one of the "Bet you a million" Gates family of Chicago, who made a trip in it to Barkerville in 1897, this being the first time it was used under the Millar regime.

#### A Marvellous Record.

In these days of rush and hurry the reader will, of course, want to know the record time for a round trip to Barkerville and back. This was made by Mr. P. Carter-Cotton in the election campaign of 1900 when he accomplished the round trip in three days fifteen hours, which included the time necessary to hold a public meeting at Barkerville. Ashcroft was left on the morning of Wednesday, May 24, 1900,



Mr. Carter-Cotton addressed the meeting at Barkerville on the following Friday evening and was back again in Ashcroft on Sunday night at midnight. Mr. A. C. Minty was the driver, and 16 relays of horses were used on the trip. As a proof of the excellence of the steeds maintained by the B. X., it may be mentioned that the regular horses, not picked teams, were used on the journey.

Other Notable Whips.  
In writing reminiscences of this nature one cannot always recall names at a moment's notice. Earlier in this article reference was made to some of the "star" B. X. drivers. In addition to those already named, may be mentioned the following: J. M. Yooyon, ex-M. P. P. for Cariboo and now of the Australian ranch, who was agent and assistant superintendent at the 150-mile house, and had charge of the side lines into Chilcoten, Quesnel Forks and Horseshy; Robert Yooyon, his brother, who drove on the Lillooet branch and was later transferred to the Quesnel-Barkerville drive, where he had charge for several years. His record for being on time has not been equalled in the history of B. C. staging; Sam Warwick, of Clinton, who acted as agent and driver at the "150" and Quesnel; and A. C. Minty, now chief of provincial police at Fernie, who drove for several years.

Wherever you look, whether in the state or in the human organization of the church, you are bound to find a haven of corruption.—Mr. T. M. Kettle, M. P.

To-day we have but little respect for the man who would confessedly be spending time saving his own soul.—Miss Louise C. Wilcox.

#### FOOLS AND THEIR MONEY, ETC.

Carlyle would have had but a poor opinion of any man willing to give so much as \$140,000 for a picture. It was only by the expenditure of much tact and trouble that Lord Houghton induced him to give sittings for the fine portrait by Millais which is now in the National Portrait gallery. When he went to Palace gate for the first sitting Millais showed him over the house. "How did you manage to get so many expensive things?" asked Carlyle. "They were all earned by my brush," replied the artist. "Then there are more fools in the world than I imagined."

#### ALBANIA'S RULER.

Large quantities of baggage, we read, have already been forwarded to Durazzo in advance of the Prince Zai Wied, and the programme of the Prince's movements is publicly indicated. Very different was it in 1866 when Prince Charles of Hohenzollern started for Bucharest. The King of Prussia knew nothing officially of it, but gave the prince six weeks' leave, which excused him from the order to rejoin his regiment for the coming war with Austria. He travelled alone with Councillor von Werner to Zurich, where they busied themselves with erasing the marking of the prince's linen, reducing his baggage to an absolute minimum, and disguising him as a spectacled merchant—whose name the Prince, to his horror, could not remember when a customs official demanded it at Salzburg.

## Forget Your Stomach

Anyone in perfect health never "feels" at the stomach. It's forgotten like any other part of a perfect running machine. No jar, no shock, no sensations at all; just easy, pleasant, restful work—duty well done.

### The Way

lies in the proper selection of food and drink, getting down to Nature's principles—plenty of fresh air, good water, and particularly plenty of good food that will easily digest, and nourish and rebuild—not clog up.

Understanding how the body works upon food and what elements it requires to rebuild itself, this knowledge was used to produce the perfect food—

## Grape-Nuts

It contains the natural Phosphate of Potash which the life forces especially require for rebuilding bone, muscle, brain and nerves.

Then, again, in Grape-Nuts a part of the starch of the wheat and barley has been changed into sugar by the baking at the factory. That is exactly the condition which starchy food—bread, oatmeal, potatoes, etc.—assumes in the act of natural digestion. So we find Grape-Nuts has passed through this process outside the body, and is therefore partially predigested—a tremendous help for those who are a bit weak in digestive power. And so

### The Old Joy

of health, with its glow, vigor and energy, will come back. The years are forgotten, and so is the stomach, but you'll know

'There's a Reason' for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers, everywhere.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



## FARM LAND

In one to fifty-acre blocks. Within one half mile of station and market.

## At Shawnigan Lake

### Farming Prices

This land is within half a mile of Koenig's. You can buy one, five, ten or fifty acres. Parts will cost less than \$10 per acre for clearing. There is a market for produce right at the door. It is only 30 miles from Victoria.

**Price \$100 to \$150 Per Acre**

Terms to suit.

Will you call and get full particulars of this land? You have thought of getting a little ranch for some time, but prices have deterred you. Look into this and be convinced that farm lands are still available at farming prices.

NO. 110

## Pemberton & Son

Fort Street

Phone 2790

## Wanted to Lease

50 to 200 Acres, suitable for Milk Ranch, within six mile circle

**Tracksell, Douglas & Co.**

722 Yates Street.

Phones 4176 and 4177

## Sacrifice Suburban Home

Close to Victoria

10 Acres, improved, and fine, large house, 60 fruit trees, water, septic tank, garage, stable, chicken houses, etc.

The soil is first-class and property overlooks Elk lake.

Good road from city and all conveniences.

Note—Improvements alone cost over \$5,000.

PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

**\$8,500**

\$4,000 cash, balance mortgage 7 per cent.

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Opposite Court House.

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11½ Acres of very choice corner property, one-half under cultivation, fruit trees and strawberries, etc., very choice land, and with good sea view, 1,600 feet of road frontage. Per acre .....

**J. STUART YATES**

416 Central Building.

**FOR SALE**

Two valuable water lots with 2 large wholesale warehouses and wharf, situated at the foot of Yates street.

**TO RENT**

Three-story warehouse, Wharf street. For particulars apply to J. Stuart Yates, 416 Central Building.

**L. U. CONYERS & CO.**

650 View Street

**FOR RENT**

Fernwood Road—House, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, large rooms, nice position. Per month .....

Chapman Street—House, 6 rooms, nearly new, all modern conveniences. ....

John Street—House, 7 rooms, all in first-class shape, very central, immediate possession. ....

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Byron Street—Bungalow, 5 rooms, all modern conveniences. ....

Douglas Street—We have several new up-to-date stores for rent, on this street, at reasonable rents. Will lease.

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## A Splendid Home

Situated near Belmont Ave., on one of the highest points in Victoria, on a lot 50 x 131, a beautiful, new 8-room dwelling. The house contains a finely paneled entrance hall, drawing room, dining room and den, pass pantry to kitchen, hardwood oak floors and panelling, four splendid bedrooms upstairs and porch, full cement basement, hot water, furnace and laundry; electric fixtures, stone wall fence, and garage.

**Price**

**\$8,200**

On terms.

This house must be seen to be appreciated.

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**F. A. OAK MILLWOOD**

Phone 2948 for a big, double load \$3.00. Prompt delivery.

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Harriet Road, lot 50 x 160, fine view.

Price .....

Irma Street, just off Burnside Road, good, level lot, 50 x 140, for .....

Price .....

Tillikum Road, close to Burnside, lot 50 x 133, for .....

Price .....

King's Road, near Fernwood. \$1,400

Terms.

## FOR EXCHANGE

EIGHT-ROOM, FULLY MODERN, FURNISHED HOUSE, best part of Fairfield, close to Heaton Hill Park, for similar Seattle property.

NINE-ROOM HOUSE, near Jubilee Hospital, exceptionally well built, large rooms, furnace, and fine large garden, for vacant city property or farm land.

**A. W. Bridgman**

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Phone 88

## House Snaps

WILLOWS DISTRICT—6 rooms, with pantry, buffet, fireplace, piped for furnace, every convenience, price \$2,750, cash \$50, balance to suit; 2-room bungalow, with pantry and built-in features, water in house, lot fenced, in good district, only \$500, cash \$100, balance to suit; buyer: 4-room bungalow, with pantry, large hall, clothes press, built-in features and open fireplace, every convenience, price \$2,700, cash \$300, balance to suit.

OAK BAY DISTRICT—4-room bungalow, 1 lot from Oak Bay car, every convenience, good electric fixtures, fireplace with mantel, clothes closets, etc., price \$1,000, cash \$50, balance to suit; 5-room bungalow, 2 open fireplaces, over mantels, medicine chest in bathroom, lot all fenced, reduced from \$3,700 to \$3,000, cash \$400, balance to suit; 5-room bungalow, every convenience, with open fireplace, mantel, pantry cupboards, clothes closets, piped for furnace, cement sidewalks, etc., price \$3,750, cash \$550, balance easy.

Open Saturday until 6 p. m.

**CAMPBELL BROS.**

1907 Government St., Redjman Building, Suite 7. Tel. 3474.

## TO-DAY IN CANADIAN HISTORY

Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution defining his party's position in the matter of trade relations with the United States, and precipitating the reciprocity issue, was moved in the house of commons twenty-six years ago to-day.

Sir Richard asserted: "That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in, or the natural products of either of the said countries, should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other—articles subject to duties of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted. That it is further expedient that the government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith." The attitude of the government was expressed in an amendment proposed by George E. Foster, declaring: "That Canada in the future, as in the past, is desirous of cultivating and extending trade relations with the United States so far as they may not conflict with the policy of fostering the various industries and interests of the Dominion which was adopted in 1879 and which has since received, in so marked a manner, the sanction and approval of the people."

March 14, 1855, the first train, passed over the Niagara suspension bridge, connecting the railways of Canada and New York.

## HUMAN PROCESSION

Dr. Paul Ehrlich, the eminent German scientist and physician who has devoted a large part of his life to the study of that terrible scourge which has been aptly called the "black plague," will pass his sixtieth milestone to-day. As an investigator in the realm of medicine he has made many important discoveries, but he is chiefly known as the inventor of "salvarsan," alleged to be a remedy for the most dangerous of contagious diseases. Dr. Ehrlich's drug has been successfully used by physicians all over the world, but it has lately been subjected to bitter attacks, notably by Dr. Dreuw, a Berlin police specialist, who publicly announced that in view of the deaths and cases of blindness caused by "salvarsan," the remedy should either be forbidden or the amount of arsenic it contains reduced to the limit permitted in other uses of the poison. To the statement that 275 deaths were attributable to "salvarsan," Dr. Ehrlich replied that "that is not a large proportion considering that over a million patients have been treated," and added that it is "uncertain that all these deaths were directly caused by the remedy."

"It is always wrong to use 'salvarsan' at all in cases where the disease has gone so far that a cure is really out of the question," the professor said recently. "If the advantages did not outweigh the disadvantages, of it there were a more satisfactory remedy, I would not hesitate a moment to withdraw 'salvarsan' from use."

Whether Prof. Ehrlich's remedy will realize the high hopes of its discoverer, and be instrumental in wiping out one of the worst scourges that afflict humanity, is apparently a matter for the future to decide. Prof. Ehrlich recently asked the heads of all the great hospitals of Europe and America to report on the results obtained from "salvarsan," giving the number of deaths, cases of blindness and cures, and these reports will probably decide whether the remedy will continue to be used or be consigned to the medical scrap-heap.

.....  
Aleksei Maximovitch Pleschov,

## Money to Loan

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Fine Office at Corner of Government and Broughton Streets,

also

Large Store or Office on Corner

of Wharf and Fort Streets

For Particulars Apply to

**Swinerton & Musgrave**

Winch Building

640 Fort St.

## FIRST THINGS

The first socialist of the modern materialistic school, and the founder of the great politico-economic movement which has spread among the working-men of the world, was Karl Marx, who died thirty-one years ago to-day. Marx, a German of Hebrew extraction, laid the foundation for what has since been known as scientific socialism—as distinguished from Christian, idealistic and Utopian socialism—in his book, "Capital," a work which is universally recognized as the product of a great thinker, even by those who most bitterly condemn its conclusions. Besides writing the "socialist bible," Marx launched the International Workingmen's society in London half a century ago. There followed a bitter contest for supremacy between the socialist and anarchistic elements in the organization, headed respectively by Marx and Bakunin, and in 1872 the final separation took place. Throughout his life Marx was subjected to continual persecution, and spent most of his latter years in England. When the "Father of scientific socialism" died in 1883, the movement was still in its infancy. The socialists of the world now cast a total vote of over eight millions, and have 546 representatives in the various parliaments.

The furtherance of the common good is the ultimate ground; and final test of the value of any self-sacrifice.—Professor Baillie.

The Indians did not go uninvited to South Africa. To-day in South Africa they are worse off than under Kruger.—Mr. S. M. Mitra.

know to fame as Maxim Gorky, "the Bitter One," was born in Nijni Novgorod, Russia, 46 years ago to-day. In his youth and young manhood Russia's greatest novelist was successively a scullery-boy, baker's apprentice, gardener, watchman, peddler, tramp, and painter of ikons. For many years he has been an exile from Russia, on account of his revolutionary and socialist opinions, but recently was pardoned by the czar and will be permitted to return to his native land whenever he pleases. Gorky visited America in 1906, but was socially snubbed because he was accompanied by a woman not his wife, Mile. Andreyeva, an actress. After returning to Europe they lived together for several years at Capri, but when the novelist fell ill last year his "affinity" deserted him. His wife, accompanied by their son, then rejoined him and nursed him back to health and strength. A few weeks ago Gorky announced the intention to "work hard" and leave his wife and son a competency," and one of the first fruits of this decision was a contract with an American moving picture concern by which the novelist undertakes to write ten film plays, most of them representative of Russian life, but one of them dealing with the destruction of Messina, which Gorky witnessed.

Thomas Riley Marshall, once famous as governor of Indiana, but now consigned to innocuous desuetude as vice-president of the United States, will pass his sixtieth milestone to-day, having been born in Manchester, Ind., March 14, 1854.

Try New Life—Relieves pain instantly. Free demonstration. Special prices. 721 Yates street.

## For Students, Young and Old A Complete Atlas For Times Readers

The Times has received from the printers a consignment of the **Canadian Home and Office Atlas of the World**

One copy of which can be procured by any subscriber to the Times on presentation of the coupon printed below and payment of \$1.25. This Atlas sells elsewhere for over double that price and is procurable in Victoria only through the Times. This is cost price to the Times in large quantities, our object being to provide readers of the Times with a book that they need.

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